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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Anglo-French Ask 5-Power Pact

'Air Locarno' May Assure Peace

Congress Backs Drive on Crime

Russia Gets No U. S. Consuls

China Enters Good Year 4654

Sarazen Says No Gambling Golf

BRITAIN and France seek to underwrite the peace of Europe by asking Germany, Belgium and Italy to join them in a defensive air convention, as outstanding feature of a general agreement. It is recognized that any modern war would start from the air, and each nation is asked to bind itself to send its airplanes to help defend any signatory attacked by another one. Instead of being asked to adhere to a pact arranged without its assistance, Germany is invited to join on equal terms in a general settlement "freely negotiated" which would supersede Article Five of the Versailles Treaty which limits German arms. Germany would be expected to return to its place in the League. Thus the London talks move swiftly to an Anglo-French accord which would bring Europe into a peace union, beginning with the five nations which signed the Locarno Treaty. The Versailles Treaty yields—This appears to be less making concessions to Germany than attempting to bring the scales of justice to a truer balance.

* * *

¶ London newspapers almost unanimously indorse the Anglo-French proposals. Paris regards them as of surpassing importance and the press declares the peace of Europe "is now up to Hitler." If the plan fails, an air pact with Britain alone will be sought. Brussels says Belgium has wanted something like this for years, but warns against possible German territorial demands. Rome doubts whether an air alliance across the Alps is practicable, but congratulates London on the accord. Berlin, murmuring against its return to the League being made a condition, will take time to consider. Important concessions are made to Germany in the plan—Reichsführer Hitler has a momentous decision to make.

* * *

¶ Washington sees the House Appropriations Committee recommend $5,000,000 for the Department of Justice because it "has the criminal on the run." Even the budget figure is raised after J. Edgar Hoover shows impressive results against kidnapers, gangsters and robbers. Senator Norris of Nebraska introduces a bill which would force Postmaster General Farley to resign or quit the Democratic Committee. It makes the Postmaster General a 10-year appointee, out of politics, name all postmasters. Meanwhile, the A. F. of L., after a bitter attack on Donald Richberg, prepares to sever relations with the Administration—But the President says he is fairly pulling with business and industry for recovery.

* * *

¶ Russia learns that the United States abandons plans to establish consulates at Leningrad, Odessa and Vladivostok. The trade expected to follow American recognition of the Soviet Government has not developed and Moscow's rejection of the debt settlement compromise has chilled Washington—A bright future often depends on clearing up a dark past.

* * *

¶ North Dakota goes under its fourth Governor in seven months as Gov. Thomas H. Moodie is removed by the Supreme Court as having forfeited his residence. First Gov. William Langer was ousted for unlawful solicitation of funds. Lieut. Gov. Ole Olson succeeded and fought the Langer machine, creating much bitterness. Moodie was elected over Mrs. Langer in November. The court specifies Lieut. Gov. Walter Welford as Governor until 1937. North Dakota now has a big hope—It wants not more governors but much more political peace.

* * *

¶ China celebrates New Year's Day and enters the good year 4654, using not the Julian but the lunar calendar. Settlement day witnesses business adjustments with fewer bank failures or difficulties than anticipated. The United States' silver purchasing policy has had the effect of draining silver out of China. But China runs true to the tradition—Suffering many things, somehow it always manages to get along.

* * *

¶ Tokyo believes China is acceding to the plea of Foreign Minister Hirota that it improve Sino-Japanese relations by giving up policies hostile to Japan. The statements of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, China's military leader, are regarded as promoting an understanding. China, as history shows, has often been invaded by covetous forces—But also, history likewise records, it has regularly absorbed the invader.

* * *

¶ Mexico must run its Agua Caliente golf tournament without the participation of Gene Sarazen. The winner of many championships ends play in the southern California events to return to his Connecticut home. "I like the Caliente course," explains Sarazen, "but pari-mutuel betting on golf just won't do"—He holds that when gambling muscles into golf sport muscles out.

Boston Tax Rate About $38.90

Pleas for ERA Fund Mounting

Committee Hears Housing Bills

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Tax Rate Rises $1.80

Mayor Mansfield today indicated that the 1935 Boston tax rate may be held down to approximately $38.90—an increase of $1.80 over the present rate—instead of soaring to $42 as has been expected.

Mr. Mansfield did not reveal by what slight of pencil he would accomplish the necessary savings. He did say, however, that he found the city could borrow $1,400,000 more than last year, without exceeding the legal borrowing limit. This information was supplied him by the Sinking Fund Commission today.

This statement of the Mayor was, however, only a tentative estimate. Actual work on preparing the budget will not commence until Wednesday. The completed budget must be in the hands of the city council by March 1.

If the Mansfield estimate is found practical, an increase of $10,400,000 which had been anticipated in view of larger city commitments this year, would be pared down to approximately $3,000,000.

This might be accomplished by having the State Legislature assume the deficit of the East Boston Tunnel, by increasing the borrowings up to the legal limit, by putting off the amortization of 1934 welfare borrowings, or by some savings in expenses which the Mayor has up his sleeve.

The pay cuts for city employees will have to be restored, however, unless the Legislature should revoke its order to that effect.

ERA Plea Loudens

With the ERA certain to halt its relief activities abruptly next Saturday, if Congress does not pass the $4,800,000,000 relief bill in time, the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts and Governor Curley today threw the weight of their appeals into a nationwide effort to spur Congress.

Telegrams from the Mayors' Club went to both Senators and each Representative from Massachusetts. The Governor swung into action, promising to intercede directly with administration officials in Washington, presumably over the long-distance telephone.

Since Massachusetts is in no worse plight than the rest of the nation, it was assumed that some form of appropriation would be passed by Congress by Saturday. Protests were said to be flowing in on Congress from all parts of the country, saying that the cities and towns are totally unable to take over the ERA pay rolls, even for a short time. Administration leaders, according to dispatches from Washington, are using this argument as their chief goad in hastening the relief bill through Congress.

Housing Bills Heard

Bills to remove obstacles to housing projects in Massachusetts today advanced to the stage of hearing before the committee on state administration.

Unless this legislation is passed, a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Curley Moves To Force Cut In Utility Rates

Warns Gas and Electric Companies Failure Will Lead to Confiscation

Seeks Big Saving

Governor Curley today threatened to seek legislation confiscating a substantial proportion of investments in gas and electric companies, unless these public utilities agree to reduce their rates.

The Governor made this threat at a conference held in the State House for the purpose of inducing the public utilities to cut their rates and save consumers $2,000,000 or more annually.

Addressing more than 50 representatives of gas and electric companies, the Governor said it was the universal belief that the public utility companies still conudct their business on the theory that rates should be all that the traffic can bear.

If Massachusetts companies are operating on this theory, it will be necessary for the Governor, he said, to induce the Legislature to embark upon a confiscatory program. However, the Governor said, he did not believe such measures will be necessary.

Says He Follows Trend

Governor Curley declared the move for lower gas and electric rates is general throughout the United States and that there is particular justification for the demand in this section.

He declared it was impossible to obtain rates as low as those charged by municipal lighting plants, due to the latters' favorite position. But he said sizeable reductions are possible.

He quoted national figures showing that rates in Massachusetts cities are among the highest in the country.

The Governor declared that the utility companies forfeit their rights when they recognize that through their control of gas and electricity they can continue to "soak the public" for all it can bear.

Urges Low Price Big Volume

He declared rates were boosted high to maintain huge dividends while the face value of stocks was going down.

HHe advanced the theory that so long as exhorbitant rates are charged sales are limited. If you lower your rates, he said, your volume will increase and your business will be in a sound basis.

The conference had twice been postponed. It is understood that this is the first time a Massachusetts Governor has called utility experts

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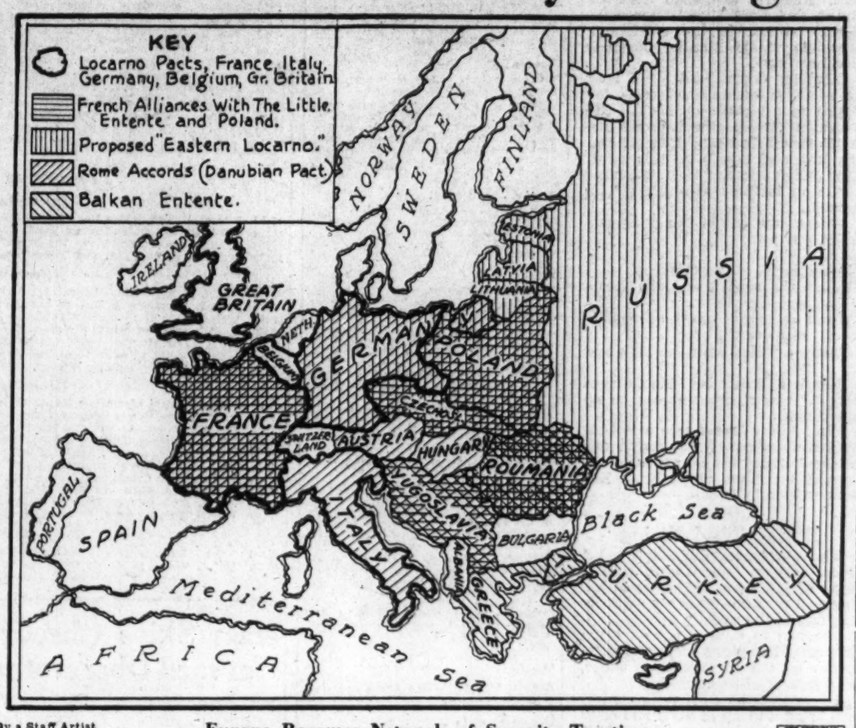
Britain and France Plan Air Locarno; Allow Equal Arms Status to Germany; Versailles Treaty Changes Imminent



By a Staff Artist — Europe Becomes Network of Security Treaties

5-Power Agreement on Air Assistance, London Proposal

Direct Negotiation With Reich Asked

Italy and Belgium Also Invited to Join New Agreement

These are outstanding results of the London diplomatic parleys between British and French statesmen:

Immediate direct negotiations with Berlin to clear up all outstanding issues.

Such negotiations would be premised on revision of the Treaty of Versailles to give Germany actual equality status as to arms and army.

Return of the Reich to the League of Nations without delay.

England agrees to take its part in the support of Austrian independence, in line with the Franco-Italian accords.

Germany, Italy and Belgium are to be invited to subscribe along with Britain and France to a general European pact for peace and security, especially embracing a defensive air convention between the five nations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—European security's new deal has begun to take concrete shape as the result of the week-end talks between French and British statesmen.

It is proposed that it should consist of a series of regional air assistance pacts wherein the signatories would come to one another's aid in the event of a sudden emergency, without waiting for the League pact and also a series of more general assistance pacts somewhat on the "Locarno" model, operating through the League and linked up apparently by a general security convention with a treaty for control and limitation of armaments. Simultaneously with the coming into force of this arrangement Germany would return to the League and be relieved of its obligation to disarm under Part V of the Treaty of Versailles.

Air Convention New

At the moment, attention is chiefly concentrated in the proposed air convention for western Europe. That the proposal came as a surprise to the British is evident from the sudden meeting of the British Cabinet Saturday morning and the unexpectedly protracted nature of the talks of French and British statesmen.

The British Cabinet has only met twice on Saturday, once in August, 1934, and the other time during the crisis of 1931.

Apart from the air convention, the general outline of the system set out in the communiqué issued yesterday afternoon had already been agreed upon before the talks began.

Mutual Assistance

The plan now put forward meets with almost the unanimous approval of the British press, the single exception being Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express. Unlike the Locarno it provides for Britain to receive help from the Continent in the event of unprovoked aggression by one of the signatories. The Locarno only binds England to give help without getting any in return. On the other hand, Britain would be bound in a much more categorical fashion to send its air force to the help of France, Belgium or Germany in case of unprovoked aggression from the air by any one of them against the other.

A question of supreme importance to the British which is not yet clear is what is Britain's position in the event of hostilities arising between France and Germany, owing to their respective assistance commitments in other parts of Europe. What, for instance, is Britain to do if France attacks Germany, alleging aggression against Czechoslovakia?

Negotiations Pressed

Meanwhile steps are being immediately taken to press on for negotiations with Berlin and Rome. The communiqué foreshadows "a general settlement freely negotiated between Germany and the other powers." This involves not only talks about armaments but a substantial modification of M. Louis Barthou's "Eastern Locarno" Pact plan.

It is significant also that the communiqué while pledging Britain to consult France and Italy if Austria's independence and integrity are menaced, avoids mentioning by name the proposed pact of noninterference drawn up at Rome. In the present form this provides noninterference with the present regime in Austria, which is under Italian influence and is not acceptable to Germany.

Thus the week-end development is regarded as an encouraging sign of a desire to negotiate with Germany on equal terms rather than as indicating that Germany's adhesion to the collective peace system has already been assured.

Further articles on the Franco-British accord appear on page 4.

Peace Network Was Hope of France

'Ifs' Behind Security Move

TWO major "ifs" form the key to Franco-British proposals for a general European agreement to release Germany from the arms limitations imposed upon it by Part V of the Treaty of Versailles.

1. If signatories of Versailles had reduced armaments in accord with their expressed intent in the Preamble of Part V of the treaty and in Article VIII of the League of Nations Covenant, Germany would have had less grounds—if any—to cite in justification of its secret rearmament.

The Preamble reads:

> In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow: (drastically reducing German armed forces).

Article VIII of the Covenant states:

> The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

How have these aims of 1919 been carried out?

1921-22—The five great naval powers at the Washington Conference limit their battleships and aircraft carriers.
1925—The Geneva Protocol of compulsory arbitration as a prelude to disarmament fails of ratification. League sets up preparatory commission for disarmament conference.
1927—France and Italy refuse to attend Geneva Naval Disarmament Conference. Great Britain, Japan and United States disagree on naval armaments.
1930—London Naval Conference supplements Washington provisions on battleships. Great Britain, Japan and United States agree on cruisers, destroyers and submarines. France and Italy do not sign resulting treaty.
1932-4—General Disarmament Conference at Geneva tries to complete a convention, not yet signed. A joint resolution of Dec. 11, 1932, pledges Great Britain, France and Italy to the policy of granting Germany and other disarmed powers equality of rights in a system of general security.
Dec. 29, 1934—Japan renounces Washington Naval Limitations Treaty.

While these developments were under way, actual armaments increased openly in most countries and secretly in Germany, which has charged the victorious powers with failing to fulfill the conditions on which German disarmament was based.

2. The second "if" concerns Germany's membership in the League and its active participation in the Disarmament Conference, two aims uppermost in the Franco-British plan. If Germany had not withdrawn, the solution of security and disarmament could have been sought within existing accords.

The Franco-British plan aims to surmount the effects of not fulfilling both "ifs," plus others related to them.

But Germany Saw Effort to Ensnare It for France's Benefit

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Covering the continent of Europe like a coat of chain mail, France's famous network of "security pacts" existing and projected is today the dominant factor in international diplomatic activity.

What is the real nature of this interwoven fabric of alliances and agreements?

Is it, as France insists, a magnificent effort to bind War by means of pacts of mutual assistance against an aggressor?

Is it, as Germany protests, merely a monstrous net to ensnare the Reich and maintain French hegemony on the continent?

An examination of the accompanying map reveals that, at all events, it is certainly one of the most formidable diplomatic efforts ever launched by a modern nation. It affects not only the continent of Europe: its links, entangling England, touch the whole world through the British Empire. Enveloping Russia, they reach the Pacific and so constitute a potential factor in American foreign policy.

Huge Scheme

To attempt to portray schematically on a map—or for that matter, even to enumerate—the intricate pattern of accords and counter-accords criss-crossing Europe today, is to encounter immediately a complexity and confusion which shows clearly only one thing: the magnitude and difficulty of the task France has set for itself.

The model from which France is endeavoring to weave this network is the Treaty of Locarno. Essentially, the Locarno Treaty was an agreement guaranteeing the integrity of the Franco-German and Germano-Belgian frontiers. It provided that Great Britain and Italy should come to the assistance of which ever of those three nations should be the victim of a violation of the treaty.

The Locarno accords also include pacts between France and Poland, and between France and Czechoslovakia, constituting pledges of mutual assistance in the event either should be attacked. These "mutual assistance pacts" are in reality the closest approximation to an open military alliance possible under post-war diplomatic terminology. Since 1925, when these agreements were signed, a similar system has in effect been extended to include Yugoslavia and Roumania, which with Czechoslovakia go to make up the Little Entente.

"Eastern Locarno"

The third element in the mesh of chain mail is the much discussed and still problematical Eastern Pact, or "Eastern Locarno." Proposed jointly by France and Soviet Russia, it would be essentially an interlocking series of mutual assistance pacts guaranteeing the maintenance of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Pact With Brazil Aids Market For U. S. Automobiles

Move Regarded by Hull as Step Out of Medieval Mercantilism

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — Thin ends of wedges are always small, but the amount of American export trade which should be salvaged directly by the reciprocal trade agreement signed with Brazil over the week end amounts to just less than 1 per cent of American foreign commerce.

Nevertheless the trade to benefit is largely in automobile and machinery exports, canned goods, and —notably—in chewing gum. Exports to be affected by the agreement represented $41,359,000 in 1929 and $9,262,000 in 1933. They will benefit by a reduction averaging over one-third. These totals represent 38.1 per cent and 31.3 per cent, respectively, of all American exports to Brazil, and American trade with that country is between 1 and 2 per cent of the total American trade.

Trade Complementary

Relatively, however, trade negotiators consider they have achieved a considerable victory. Brazil is the United States's second best customer in Latin America, bowing only to Argentina. It is, moreover, a country whose economy is largely complementary with the United States, a country which sells coffee and nuts, and imports machinery and canned goods and other American products.

The 1 per cent of trade which the United States should pick up amounts in the expectations and hopes of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to the first step along the road "away from medieval mercantilism." Posted along this road, week-end developments showed, are plenty of sentries anxious to prevent progress. Fortunately, American concessions to Brazil were at the expense of few if any domestic producers.

Some Protests Heard

One sentry, Senator Pat McCarren (D), Nevada, has already protested the reduction of duty on manganese ore. Actually, if the American manganese mining industry were running at capacity, according to State Department figures, it would not require a force of more than 100 or 200 men. The steel industry, which would benefit by a reduction in the duty on manganese, employs about 400,000 men.

The country imports about 80 per cent of its manganese, 30 per cent of which comes from Brazil. But most of this 80 per cent is noncompetitive with American manganese, being of a different grade. Thus the 100 per cent duty has been a tax on the consumer, protecting even less than the few hundred men employed in the industry because most of their product was of a quality used for special purposes.

The other concessions to Brazil include an agreement not to raise the tariff on coffee and cacao beans, from which chocolate is made. Neither is produced in the United States, so the duty was again a tax on the consumer. But it would not surprise negotiators to see the Senators from Michigan marching into the White House in defense of a well-known Battle Creek breakfast drink.

Unions to Decide On Direct Break With Roosevelt

White House Expected to Extend NRA in Its Present Form

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The American Federation of Labor prepared today to sever its relations with the Roosevelt Administration as the latter, with the "Recovery First" slogan nailed to the mast, adhered rigidly to a policy of cooperation with business and industry

Assembling in an atmosphere of resentment intensified by a week-end of strong words between Donald R. Richberg, New Deal co-ordinator, and William Green, president of the federation, the latter's high command—the executive council—met to decide whether to denounce immediately the entire NRA and to order the resignation of all laborites employed by that organization or connected with it in any official capacity.

Two-Year Extension

Simultaneously it was learned at the White House that President Roosevelt leans heavily toward Mr. Richberg's proposal to extend the NRA without change for a two-year period—a course of action strongly favored by the United States Chamber of Commerce and industrial circles generally, but vigorously opposed by organized labor.

Whether the break between the federation and the Administration comes at once or later, it is considered in labor circles inevitable. Several prominent government officials associated in the past with the A. F. or L. indicated privately that they are seriously considering tendering their resignations.

Besides having under consideration a motion for complete withdrawal from the NRA, including its Labor Advisory Board, the federation chiefs also considered what course to pursue toward the automobile industry. A militant element demanded that a general strike throughout the entire industry be called for March 1 and that the federation throw its entire force into a decisive fight for recognition in that key industry.

Cautious on Strikes

A more cautious element insisted, however, that publicly to announce any date for the strike in advance would be a fatal tactical blunder, Instead they called for immediate denunciation of the entire NRA, a vigorous organization drive within the automobile industry and a definite decision to follow it by a strike whenever labor is strong enough to assure its success. But the date, they feel, should be kept secret and should depend on the success of the organization drive.

The sessions of the council will last for a week or more. No final decision is expected until the last day. It is always possible that in the meantime the Administration may make a conciliatory move which would stave off the break. But at the moment there is only one move which could win back the labor leaders. That would be the dismissal of Mr. Richberg—something which is said in informed quarters to be outside the realm of possibility.

New Air Schedule to South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Eastern Air Lines has inaugurated a new day schedule, mail and passenger service, between New York and New Orleans, with Birmingham as a stop on both the northbound and southbound trips.

Three Relief Planes Leave for Islands Off Coast of Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 4 (AP)—Three Massachusetts national guard airplanes roared into Maine today to determine what if any relief was needed by the inhabitants of ice-bound Isle Au Haut, off the Maine coast.

While one of the planes, flying from Boston, flew over the town in an effort to receive a signal as to possible needs, the other two continued on to the Augusta Airport, where the third was to report.

The planes were requested by Adjt.-Gen. James J. Hanson of the Maine National Guard, who said no word had been received from the town for three or four days.

The planes which landed at Augusta were in charge of Lieut. C. C. Jakway, Lieut. Charles Emerson, Maj. Clarence Hodge and Sergt. Paul Roufflard of the 101st observational squadron, Massachusetts National Guard.

Capt. Stanley Beck and Capt. George Sprague were in the plane that flew over Isle Au Haut.

General Hanson said such expeditions were generally made only on request of the Governor, but in the absence of Gov. Louis J. Brann, who was in Washington, Massachusetts authorities acceded to his request.

Coast guard boats were to try to break through to the islands from Rockland today, General Hanson said. The town of Isle au Haut consists of Isle au Haut, the two Spoon Islands, York's Island, and all other islands south of Merchant's Row. The last federal census listed the town as having a population of 77. It has no telephone connection.

Ranges of Antarctica Called Part of Andes

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 4 (AP)—Five months of exploring in south polar areas have convinced Lincoln Ellsworth, he said yesterday, that the mountain ranges of Antarctica belong to the Andes system, having the same geological structure and characteristics as those of South America.

The Lincoln Ellsworth expedition arrived here on the supply ship Wyatt from Deception Island reporting the discovery of 150 square miles of new land.

Mr. Ellsworth said in an interview he was sorry that the present expedition had not accomplished its fundamental purpose—an aerial crossing of the South Pole. "But various data were collected and scientific discoveries made," said the explorer, displaying five boxes containing the fossilized remains of fish which lived 30,000,000 years ago.

Installment Buying Booms In Ohio to Beat Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Ohioans have been collecting a pocketful of pretty little green, red and brown coupons these past several days—ever since Jan. 27 in fact—and the State is well on its way toward the $45,000,000 in sales tax collections which it hopes to reach by the end of the year.

Every time a purchaser buys anything costing from 9 to 41 cents he gets a green 1-cent coupon; from 41 to 71 cents, a red 2-cent coupon, and 71 cents to $1.08, a brown 5-cent coupon. Everything is taxed except milk, bread, Sunday newspapers, liquor bought in state stores, and purchases of 8 cents and less.

A few arrests for noncompliance have brought 99 per cent of Cleveland merchants and vendors into line, according to enforcement officers. Almost all of them have now purchased large batches of coupons for resale to the public. The coupons, by the way, are of 11 different denominations, in all colors from orange to helitrope, running up to $3.

Lots of little problems have arisen. A certain butcher informed inspectors he was having trouble with one customer who refused to pay the tax.

"This customer comes in and asks for one pork chop," the butcher reported. "I weighed it and it came to 5 cents. No tax on that. I wrapped it up. The man says, 'I want one pork chop.' So I wrapped that up. Well sir, that man asked for one pork chop 10 times. What can I do?"

He couldn't do anything. They were separate purchases of nontaxable amounts.

School teachers and municipal employees are the happiest over the tax. They may eventually get pay boosts from it. Schools will receive 60 per cent and municipalities 40 per cent of what is left after $4,000,000 has been taken out to retire relief bonds, $6,000,000 for present Ohio relief needs, and $6,000,000 for old-age pensions.

A buy-now-and-save-the-tax campaign by practically all merchants is estimated to have taken $1,500,000 from the State's revenue.

Many persons who were thinking of buying "big things" such as washing machines, refrigerators, furniture, clothing did so during the first few weeks of the year.

This was particularly so of automobiles. Under a ruling that sales consumated before the tax went into effect—whether the full amount was paid at once or not—would not be taxed led to thousands of automobile purchases through the $5-down avenue. All the dealer had to do was file an affidavit of sale. The car was considered bought and paid for as though the full price had been paid.

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Boston Tax Rate About $38.90

Pleas for ERA Fund Mounting

Committee Hears Housing Bills

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number of projects already planned cannot continue. Last year, similar bills failed by a single vote in the Senate, after passing the House.

Four bills heard, presented minor variations. One sponsored by the State Housing Board would have considerable authority and financing power vested in that body. Another favored by Mayor Mansfield would have the local housing authorities appointed by the communities, instead of the state organization.

The debate largely dealt with the advantages and disadvantages of centralized state control through the Housing Board, versus local control of projects and financing power.

Jury Board Urged

To place jurors beyond the control of local politicians Senator Thomas M. Burke of Dorchester today urged legislation under which local jury commissions rather than the election commissions would compile the lists from which jurors are selected.

Senator Burke, appearing before the joint committee on the judiciary, declared 90 per cent of the persons on jury lists are placed there through the influence of politicians, thus being under obligation to those politicians.

Senator Burke is the petitioner.

Support for Senator Burke's contention was given by Jeremiah E. Murphy of West Roxbury, who served on four juries in the last 30 years. He testified that a politician attempted to approach him but failed. Mr. Murphy favored establishment of permanent juries manned by men of maturity and experience. John J. Concannon, legislative agent for Boston, declared the present system is fair and should be continued. He denied any irregularity in selection of jurors.

Curley Dazzles 'Em

Washington today reported being still slightly dazzled at the magnificent sight of Governor Curley making his formal call at the White House. Down Pennsylvania Avenue he swept, flanked by two members of his military staff in the full glory of gold braid and buttons. Hardened as it is to diplomatic receptions, Washington rubbed its eyes at such formality from an American official.

As a measure of the success of this pomp and circumstance, it was said this morning, word was around the town that Governor Curley was calling on the President, in no time at all. From hotel to White House and then back to the hotel again, the party proceeded with full military dignity.

'Hail, King James I'

Even as the Governor wooed formality in Washington, he was being elevated to King James I in such hilarious and good-natured buffoonery at the Algonquin Club. The occasion was a friendly banquet of the Clover Club, at which the Governor was to have been present, had not his visit to Washington prevented.

The cast of characters for a skit included King James I, his secretary, Richard the Lion Hearted Grant, and Lord High Executioner Feeney (who was the Governor's prosecutor in the Finance Commission hearings).

Secretary Grant read off a long list of appointments at intervals, designed to substitute or abolish the Executive Council, the Supreme Judicial Court, the City Council and the Mayor of Boston. At this point, King James interrupted impatiently:

"Go on to the real business!" he ordered.

Whereupon, one of the principals broke out into:

"Home, home of the Grange,
Where the squash and the cranberry grows,
Where seldom is heard a Republican word,
Since we joined with the Mc's and the O's."

Joseph B. Ely, "the king's archeologist," was reported absent on an expedition.

King James lapsed into a Shakespearean soliloquy; whereupon one of the "administration yes men" informed him that Shakespeare had been written by Bacon.

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Relief Fund Rising

The Emergency Campaign today went into its fourth week with a total of $1,731,400, and hopes of being well past the $2,000,000 mark by the end of the week.

Progress to date is almost equal to that of last year's successful campaign at the corresponding stage, said an official this morning.

Tomorrow, the Cinderella contest will bring a touch of gaiety and color to what is otherwise a pretty serious business. Thousands of entry cards attached to tiny dolls' slippers will be distributed all over town. And on Wednesday, the jury of experts on shoes and the foot will start their three-day session at the Hotel Statler, to determine the most delightsome and well fitting foot for the master slipper.

Yesterday it was reported that no one had mentioned the role of the prince, who married Cinderella and lived happily ever after. Today it was discreetly said that the contest is open to all girls over 18—those with and without wedding rings on their fingers. So the talk of the prince will have to be deferred until the comittee examines the ring finger of the girl who is the winner.

Bank Stock Sale Queried

Governor Curley did not make known his motive today, in calling for an investigation of blocks of National City Bank and Chase National Bank stock, in possession of the affiliates of the closed Federal National Bank. It was assumed, however, that the Governor suspects a violation of the blue sky laws, in the sale of the stock to these banks.

In the hands of Attorney General Dever was a Curley request to bring suit against the banks, if evidence of illegal sale were found.

Harvard Failures Drop

College failures at Harvard have been reduced in number through more careful selection at admission, improvement in guidance for first-year men, and greater freedom for the mature and able freshmen, Delmar Leighton, Harvard's Dean of Freshmen, revealed today in his annual report to President James B. Conant.

The report shows that while the record of the class of 1937 was slightly better last year than the average of freshman classes in the previous 10 years, it was lower than the records of the classes of 1935 and 1936. The percentage of new freshmen on the Dean's list last year was 20.4 and the percentage of men who failed to meet their requirements was 16.9.

Briefs

Approximately 100 new brakemen would be employed on railroads operating in Massachusetts, if a bill favored by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen were passed by the Legislature. A representative of the brotherhood argued for the bill this morning, before the Committee on Transportation.

* * *

Despite inventions, modern machines and intricate instruments that form the basis of civilization today, Dr. Julian Huxley, professor at King's College, London, Eng., told a Boston audience at Ford Hall Forum last night that, "This age is not a scientific age. It is the first to have a scientific basis, but its superstructure is not scientific. It isn't famine, earthquake, or tidal wave that causes our troubles in the world today. Our troubles are caused by man-made systems."

* * *

For improving relations between Yale and Italian universities, President James R. Angell of Yale was today awarded the order of the crown of Italy by the Italian Government, the Associated Press states.

* * *

No strike of textile workers can be called without the official sanction of international officers, Thomas F. McMahon, president of the U. T. W. told the organization in session, yesterday. Immediately, the president predicted a strike in the spring unless manufacturers meet code requirements.

* * *

Ice isolating Deer Island in Maine threatens a food shortage for 5000 inhabitants who plan to ask federal relief should the ice hold out another week, the Associated Press says. The channel separating the island from the mainland has been clogged for a month.

* * *

Why do tourists go to Vermont? Scenery, fishing, repose, lead a list of reasons given in a questionnaire circulated by the Vermont Publicity Department. Mountain climbing, cordiality of the people, simplicity were other reasons.

* * *

Extradition proceedings against Capt. Freeman Hatfield, Nova Scotia skipper charged with defrauding the Canadian Government of $71,000, opened at Manchester, N. H., today, according to the Associated Press. Ralph F. Davis, former Attorney General of New Hampshire, represents Canada.

Houghton & Dutton Plan Brings Results

Shoppers are paying cash in order to pay less for their purchases at the Houghton & Dutton department store. After one month of its new cash payment plan, the company reports a substantial increase in business, indicating to this store that the buying public would rather pay cash if promised a liberal saving on their purchases.

The results of the new plan were made public Saturday at a company luncheon, at which Harry H. Ullman, general manager, explained that the cash plan is not really a new system, but is one upon which business was founded. The inrush of charge business has made the public forget, Mr. Ullman said, that cash means lower costs to business and, necessarily, lower prices to the consumer.

After all these years of high-pressure sales business, saddling greater and greater expense upon company operations by the institution of special services such as charge accounts, Houghton & Dutton takes the initiative for a return to the cash basis. Company officials said they were extremely pleased with the public display of approval.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Organization at Radcliffe College, in the Agassiz Theater, Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, 8.

Theaters

"THE ELDEST" (Wilbur). By Eugenie Courtright. Opens tonight. 8:30.

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). Comedy by John van Druten with Sybil Thorndike, Estelle Winwood and Viola Keats. 8:30.

"Patience" (Colonial), D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. 8:15.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell and all-male cast in unusual play about problems faced by Jesuits—and similar religious groups. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Music in the Air." 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Girl of My Dreams."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Thrilling story of British military life on northern frontier of India, with Sir Guy Standing, Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone. Fenway, 1:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Jealousy."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—Jimmy Durante in "Carnival." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30, Vaudeville with Joe Penner and the Boswell Sisters.

ORPHEUM—"Sequoia." Excellent animal picture filmed in Sequoia National Park. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 10, Vaudeville.

STATE—"David Copperfield." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Colored Irish travelogue. Mickey Mouse.

MODERN—Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Men," with Ralph Morgan and Frankie Darro. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8.

BOSTON—"School for Girls," with Anne Shirley. 10:13 a. m., 1:17, 4:21, 7:11, 10:06.

SCOLLAY—"The Secret Bride." 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:30. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—"Little Minister." 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Here Is My Heart."

UNIVERSITY—"Sweet Adeline." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "West of the Pecos."

TREMONT—"Little Women" and "Secrets of the French Police." 9 a. m. to 11.

METROPOLITAN—Myrna Loy as a stunt flier in "Wings in the Dark." The Duncan Sisters and Dave Apollon's revue on the stage. 11:14 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

STRAND—"What Every Woman Knows." 2:52, 6:16, 9:40. "St. Louis Kid."

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—ERA Opera Orchestra Concert. 8.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Cradle of the Arabs," lecture by Bertram Sidney Thomas, O. B. E., of Bristol University, England. First lecture in series on "The Arabs." 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. 3.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Georg Flor, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION—Course in planning Garden Club flower shows. Horticultural Hall. 10:30 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Historic Costume. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Human Relations," by F. Alexander Magoun of M. I. T.

RACHELLE SHUBOW—Concert pianist speaks on her experiences in Germany. Temple Bnai Moshe. 2:15.

CANADIAN CLUB—Women's auxiliary. Guest of honor, the Countess of Ashburnham. "Romance and Legend of the Harp," presented by the Hayden Harp Duo. Y. W. C. A. 1:45.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	500kc-WEEI-598m	1230kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Studio soloist.....	Baseball School....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Hawaiian music...	"Jack Armstrong"..	"Melody Mart"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Duncan Sisters....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Ray Jones, songs.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music...	Male quartet.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news...	"Lum and Abner"	The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor"...	Melody Limited....	dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music!....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	After Dinner Revue	Hawaiian music...	Financial talk.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's	Sketch; orchestra.	Double quartet....
8:15	soloists; comedy....	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill.....	Talk, Joseph Egan.
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Gladys Swarthout;	Kate Smith's Re-	Sons of Union
8:45	popular variety.....	chorus; orchestra	vue; soloists.....	Veterans: talk....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lucrezia Bori; en-	Van Pool Orchestra
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	semble; orchestra	Organ; soloist....
9:30	Network dramatic	Otto Harbach Mu-	Block and Sully	Dramatic sketch...
9:45	sketch program.....	sicale: soloists....	soloist; orchestra.	News Service.....
10:00	Jackie Heller; orch...	Gene Arnold; solo-	Talk, F. A. Dever.	Wayne King and
10:15	America in Music: so-	ist; quartet; orch.	Renard Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
10:30	loists; orchestra.....	Musical program...	"Prof's Notebook".	CBS speaker.....
10:45	Rines Orchestra.....	Hawaiian music...	Musical Rhymester	CBS piano team....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Daniels Orchestra....	NBC organist.....	Le Paradis Orch...	Loma Orchestra..
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	St. Louis Sym-	Imperial Varieties.	Arnheim Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	phony Orchestra.	Kaye Orchestra...	Van Pool Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Musical Art String Quartet recital; speaker.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: literature program.
3:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor.
4:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Official Message from the Governor to the People of Massachusetts.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music"; CBS music lecture; soloists; orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; male trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": vocal soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett; John B. Kennedy; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana": vocal soloists; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Harry Jackson and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers quartet; popular orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Old Words to New Music"; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Detroit hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, Victor Herbert's "The Only Girl," with Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay, other soloists and concert orchestra.

Hazy Skies Obscured Eclipse of Sun; Harvard Observatory Took Photograph

By the Associated Press

The partial eclipse of the sun, promised by astronomers as a special show for North America, went unseen yesterday in most sections of the country because of overcast and hazy skies.

Forty per cent of the eclipse was to have been visible to America some time Sunday morning, the time varying from 7:28 a. m. in San Francisco to 11:36 a. m. at Boston.

In the East, the Coast Guard reported overcast skies as far south as Cape Hatteras, and most other sections of the country reported weather conditions which spoiled the view or made scientific observations unreliable.

A very tiny nick of the sun was covered by the moon above Atlanta, Ga., but observers there regarded it as of little scientific value. The sky was too hazy.

The eclipse was clearly visible in and around St. Louis, Mo., where the weather was clear and skies bright. At 10:04 a. m. (C. T.) the maximum occultation occurred, when about one fifth of the sun was concealed.

New York scientists had forecast an "unusually hazy day" and therefore did not set up equipment for observations. The haze hung over the city with unvarying intensity and at the time of the eclipse there was no perceptible change in visibility.

Heavy clouds hid the sun from sight around Boston, but some New England residents reported seeing the eclipse. Dr. Loring B. Andrews of the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., took a photograph of the eclipse at 11:15 (eastern standard time).

New Absentee Vote Law Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Board of Elections has recommended to the legislature, now in session, that measures be enacted designed to correct abuses attributed to the absentee voters' law. There should be an entirely new registration, or the law should be repealed, the board holds. Other measures, designed to "clean up" illegal voting, are already being considered by the legislature.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy, becoming fair and colder tonight, with lowest temperature 12 to 16 degrees; Tuesday fair and not quite so cold; fresh northerly winds, diminishing Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair, not so cold.

Maine: Fair and much colder tonight; Tuesday not so cold on the south coast.

New Hampshire: Fair and colder tonight; much colder in the south portion; Tuesday partly cloudy, not quite so cold.

Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy and not so cold, followed by snow in the afternoon or night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north winds tonight, diminishing Tuesday; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	40	Minneapolis	26	34
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	48	70
Chicago	28	40	New York	30	44
Denver	32	62	Norfolk	38	54
Helena	26	40	Philadelphia	32	42
Jacksonville	42	68	St. Louis	32	44
Kansas City	28	48	San Francisco	54	56
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	34	44
Miami	58	66			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time Feb. 4.
B—Maximum Feb. 3.

High Tides at Boston

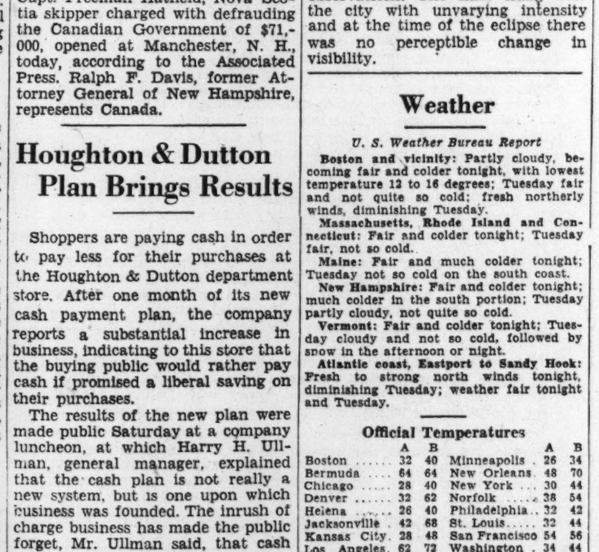
Monday, 11:59 p. m., 10.5 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:31 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Snow depth on the ground at 8 p. m., 6.3 inches; maximum temperature 22 degrees above zero; minimum 8 above.

FOR A TEMPTING LUNCHEON


DELICIOUS
ECONOMICAL
Egg Noodles and Mushrooms
1 Package Mueller's Wide Egg Noodles
2 Tablespoons butter
½ Pound mushrooms
1 Onion, chopped
1 Tablespoon flour
1 Cup cold water
1 Can tomato soup
1 teaspoon salt
Parboil the noodles for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Melt the butter, add the mushrooms, peeled and sliced and the chopped onion. Cook, stirring constantly for 10 minutes. Add the flour mixed to a paste with a little cold water, then add the remaining water. Pour into tomato soup, season with salt and cook 15 minutes. Add the egg noodles, cook 5 minutes longer and serve.
EASY TO PREPARE
—QUICK TOO
MUELLER'S
EGG NOODLES

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Hauptmann Gets Support for Alibi On Ransom Night

Friend Testifies He Spent Evening With Him at His Bronx Home

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 4—Bruno Richard Hauptmann's second important alibi—for the night on which the $50,000 futile Lindbergh ransom was paid in a Bronx cemetery—was supported in his trial today by one of his friends, who said Hauptmann was at his home on that night.

Hans Kloeppenburg testified he was at the Hauptmann home all evening of April 2, 1932, the date of the ransom payment, and that he and Hauptmann spent the evening playing a mandolin and a guitar.

Kloeppenburg also testified that Isador Fisch came to a farewell party at the Hauptmann home, before sailing for Germany, bearing a package about 14 inches long, 5 to 6 inches high, 7 to 8 inches wide. Hauptmann testified in his own behalf that Fisch gave him a shoe box for safe keeping and that the shoe box contained, unknown to him, the block of Lindbergh ransom money which was found in his garage.

Resembled Hauptmann

Just before Kloeppenburg took the stand, another defense witness, Sebastian Benjamin Lupica, acknowledged that a man he saw in an auto with a ladder near the Lindbergh home on the day Baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. was kidnaped and slain resembled Hauptmann. He said he could not identify Hauptmann as the man, however.

"You told everybody in the world that the man you saw on March 1 in an automobile with a ladder in it looked like Hauptmann, isn't that right?" a prosecutor asked Lupica on cross-examination.

"He has a resemblance, yes," Lupica said.

"And you have always said that he resembled Hauptmann, haven't you?"

"Yes, it is the truth."

"And you say so today, don't you Ben?"

"Yes."

He followed to the witness stand Peter H. Sommer.

Sommer Questioned

Sommer, a surprise witness, insisted he saw two men and a woman with a blonde baby on the night the Lindbergh child was taken, identifying a picture of Isador Fisch as that of one of the men and saying a picture of the Morrow maid, Violet Sharpe, closely resembled the woman.

Attorney General David I. Wilentz brought out from Sommer the fact that he had testified for the defense in the Hall-Mills murder trial, but the witness denied he was in any sense a professional witness.

He admitted he had been mistaken in his testimony in an accident trial.

A common question from the prosecutor as he brought up certain cases was:

"Didn't you testify falsely in that case?"

And the common answer was:

"No, sir, I did not."

When the defense objected to these questions, Mr. Wilentz told the court:

"We propose to prove that this man testified falsely knowingly, and he testified for a price or for a promise of a price, and when it wasn't forthcoming, he retracted his testimony."

Rubber-Stamped Chicks Advocated As an Aid to Ending Poultry Thefts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2—Wholesale thefts of poultry since last fall, which have cost farmers in Ipswich, Boxford, Rowley and Topsfield 2500 birds and entailed a loss of many thousands of dollars, may result in the adoption of a plan to rubber stamp young chickens as a means of identification by the individual owners.

The suggestion offered by members of the State Constabulary after they had failed to effect the capture of what they describe as an organized gang of poultry thieves operating in the North Shore area, has met with the approval of Commissioner Paul G. Kirk of the Department of Safety, who it is expected will sponsor legislation to combat the difficulty of identifying stolen birds.

State patrolmen point out that there is a law requiring the issuance of permits to everyone transporting poultry. The statute also requires that truck drivers produce a sales slip showing where and from whom the birds were purchased. These statutes intended to afford police an opportunity to check the activities of alleged "dealers" became ineffective, it is said, when the so-called racketeering transporters came into the field with their past master's art of forging and altering permits and sales slips.

It is pointed out that such birds as Rhode Island Reds and other standard breeds are alike throughout the country, with the result that it is next to impossible to identify any farmer's birds after they have been loaded onto a truck. Investigators reconstructing the tactics of hennery thieves, say that three or four men are engaged on each job where any substantial number of birds are involved. The truck they use is parked nearly a mile away, but the birds dropped into burlap bags are loaded into a sedan and transported to the truck where they are placed in crates. If the truck is held up by police the driver shows his forged papers and the police are powerless to act without identification marks.

Dr. Hugo Junkers

DESSAU, Germany, Feb. 4 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Junkers, pioneer aircraft manufacturer, who passed on in Munich, ranked among the foremost of German inventors and industrialists, mainly as a designer and constructor of all-metal airplanes. As an inventor he made a name for himself before branching into complex business ventures. He once was a specialist in bathroom fixtures. Today Junkers machines are flying over many parts of the world.

A year ago, Professor Junkers said he would not be content until his stratosphere plane, a project of some years' standing, had beaten all existing speed and altitude records for aircraft.

Dr. Junkers led a simple life. He did not smoke and abstained from alcoholic beverages.

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Worcester Salt

THE CHOICE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHEFS

"But how can it be too sweet if they like it?"

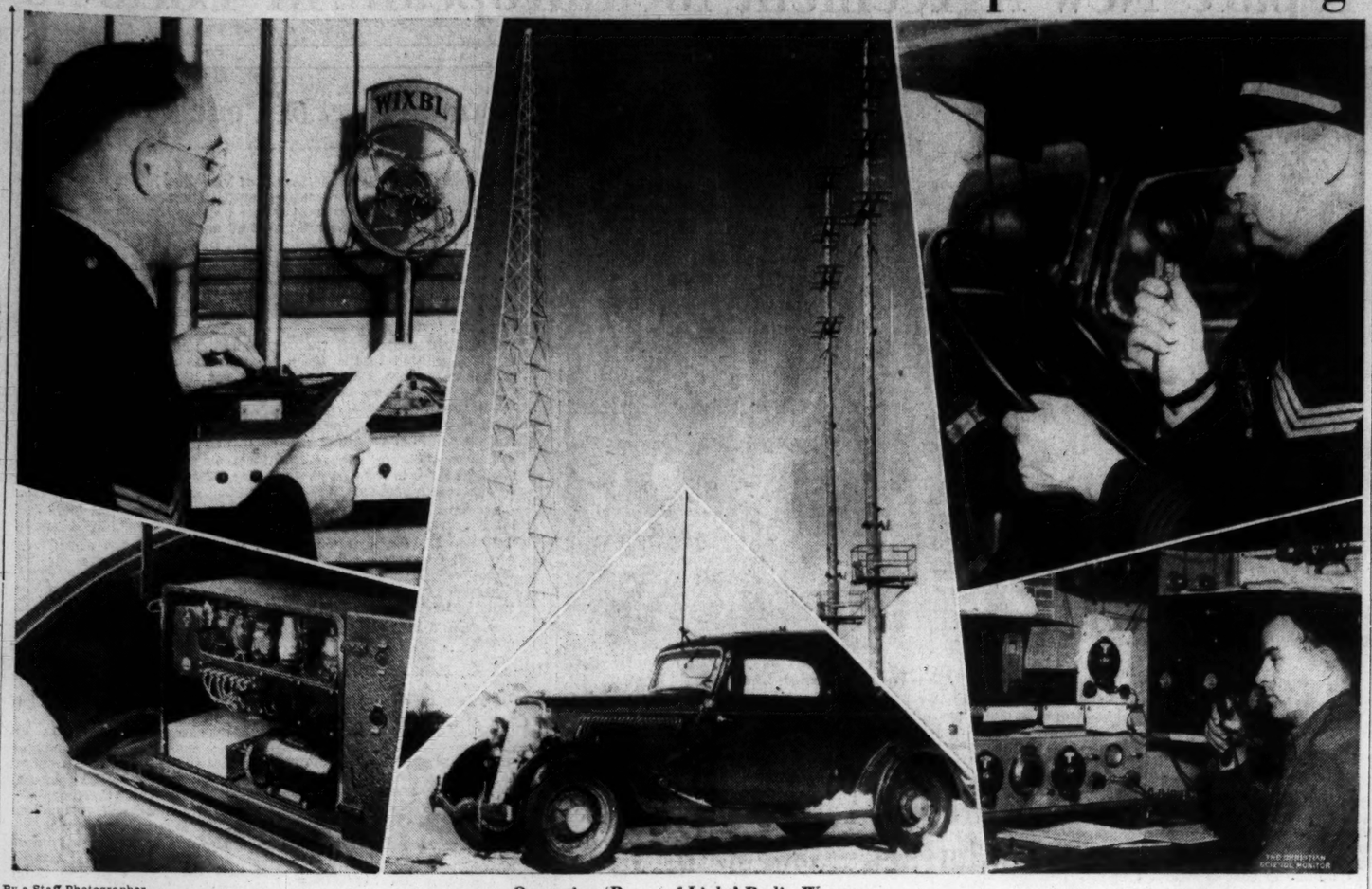
Bill doesn't know much about psychology as it comes out of books. But when it comes to practise, he's a natural born psychologist. He knows that, to get customers, he must give them what they want. He knows no friends of his are going to bring their girls in for a cup of chocolate that is sweetened to suit grown-ups. Therefore, he sells what he knows from personal experience will warm the cockles of their hearts.

A&P, too, always aims to stock the kinds of food its customers want. We stock any food that is asked for by a sufficient number of you to enable us to bring it to you at a saving price. We're in business to serve you to the best of our ability. Whether we sell simple or elaborate foods; whether we sell one brand or another, is immaterial, just as long as we do sell exactly what you want.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Police Prove Ultra-Short Waves Are Well Past the Experimental Stage

Waves so short they are similar to beams of light are opening a vast new field in radio communication. The chief limitation now is waves won't bend with earth's curve —but police and the telephone company are using them effectively even with relays or 'boosters.'



By a Staff Photographer

Operating 'Beam of Light' Radio Waves

Upper Left—Calling All Cars From Quincy, Mass., Police Short-Wave Radio Station. Upper Center—New Type of Ultra-Short-Wave Radio Masts on Right. Upper Right—Ultra-Short-Wave Radio in Use by Quincy Police. Lower Left—Power Plant Under Back Deck of Car. Lower Center—Antenna-Equipped Experimental Car of the Telephone Company at Green Harbor, Mass. Lower Right—Joseph Dodge, Chief Hutmaster of Appalachian Mountain Club, and Radio Apparatus at His Home at Pinkham Notch, N. H.

Ultra short waves, those wavelengths which measure from that portion of the radio spectrum from 10 meters down to units of centimeters offers such good transmission of such sheerly local character that its potentialities are beginning to be recognized by police departments, radio amateurs and communications companies.

Since these waves are quasi-optical, that is, traveling like beams of light, their range is limited to the horizon unless, of course, the transmission point is elevated either by natural location or by being placed on top of a building or mast. Thus a transmitter strategically located on a hill, a building or a mast can communicate excellently with the area immediately at its feet. Because these waves are comparatively free from static and the vagaries of the weather, they form communication channels of almost telephone constancy. The simple apparatus required makes these waves ideal for two-way communication where one of the units is portable.

For Police Work

In the local police departments of Quincy and Brookline, for instance, ultra short waves are being employed in the course of the regular police work. The receiver is located on the dashboard of the police cars, the driver or accompanying patrolman uses a small hand microphone to speak to headquarters and the power for transmission from a car is usually gotten by a small generator set operated by batteries and located in the rear of the car.

At headquarters, as in the case of Quincy, the mast is located on the roof for communication with outlying prowl cars. In Brookline, where there are natural obstructions in the form of hills to the direct path of the ultra-short waves in their progress from headquarters to some cars, a "booster" unit is employed. This unit picks up signals unable to reach police headquarters and relays them by land line to headquarters, so that communication is thus maintained constantly.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company uses ultra-short waves across Massachusetts Bay in its Boston-Provincetown telephone circuit. At Green Harbor, Mass., directional antennae pointed at Provincetown relay telephone signals on ultra-short waves to Provincetown. At the Provincetown end an identical setup relays speech across the bay. The Mutual Telephone Company of Hawaii uses a group of waves of the same frequency to communicate with the various islands of the Hawaiian group.

Many Uses

On the bridge across San Francisco Bay to Oakland, the chief engineer, seated in his office in San Francisco, can communicate by ultra-short waves to any one of the engineers busy on the bridge without the necessity of going out on the bridge himself.

In New York harbor a tugboat company uses ultra-short waves to send instructions directly to its tug captains so that the captains may go from job to job without steaming back to the home wharf for further orders.

In the strictly amateur field, the waves are being used and experimented with in a variety of interesting uses. Up in Pinkham Notch in New Hampshire, for instance, Joseph Dodge, hutmaster of the Appalachian Mountain Club's chain of huts, uses these ultra-high frequencies to communicate with the weather station at the top of Mt. Washington. Frequently ski races from the top of the mountain are timed by having the starting gun fired off before a microphone of a portable set at the top, recorded by Mr. Dodge at the same time, and thus elapsed time can be measured. The meteorological observatories on Mt. Washington in N. H. and Blue Hill in Massachusetts maintain ultra-high channels in experimental meteorological work.

These waves are constantly under study by Dr. G. W. Pickard at his laboratory in Seabrook, N. H. Dr. Pickard has also carried on experimental transmissions between his station and Mt. Washington and with boats offshore. The "ultra-shorts" were the chief topic of discussion at the meeting of "hams" at the Hotel Bradford Saturday.

Thus on many fronts the characteristics of this new radio spectrum are being investigated and pioneered.

R. I. at Loss How to Call Constitutional Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gov. Theodore F. Green has asked the Rhode Island Supreme Court to decide whether or not the Legislature legally can call a constitutional convention. Thus an old issue that has been debated for decades and which has an immediate bearing on Rhode Island's new-deal program has been revived.

Rhode Island is the only one of the 48 states whose laws have no provision for a constitutional convention. Back in 1883 the issue was carried to the State Supreme Court, and the jurists at that time ruled that there was no legal way by which a convention could be called.

Again, in 1923-1924, the problem appeared when a prolonged deadlock occurred in the Senate over the attempt of the Democratic minority, assisted by the presiding officer, to force the Republican majority to approve submission to the electorate of the question of holding a constitutional convention.

Governor Green holds to the belief that the ordinary method of constitutional amendments is inadequate to bring about the thoroughgoing revision enunciated in his new-deal program. He is of the opinion that Rhode Island's constitution, which dates back to 1842, has become cumbersome and unwieldy and has lost its flexibility in all those years.

Amendments, he believes, simply would make the document more complex and cumbersome. On the other hand, he believes a constitutional convention could start at bedrock, scrapping those features of the document that are outmoded, and building a new constitutional structure that will be more in keeping with the times.

The demand for a constitutional convention brings up anew the issue of representation. Since the Civil War the Republican Party maintained control of the Legislature by virtue of its strength in the rural districts.

Every Town a Senator

For decades every town and city in the State, regardless of size, was entitled to send one Senator to the State House, and no more than one.

The result was that towns with a few hundred inhabitants had the same representation at the capitol as cities with thousands of inhabitants, such as Providence and Pawtucket.

Added to this was the fact the Rhode Island Senate enjoyed powers held by few legislative bodies anywhere. It blocked appointments by the Governor and elected its own candidates, and it set up commissions to intercede in city affairs for those cities that showed growing Democratic strength.

"The Republican Party has fought off the threat of a constitutional convention because the delegates to that convention probably would be elected at large in the State. Such an election would leave the Republicans in the minority because they control the small towns, not the cities. In other words, the complexion of such a convention would be distinctly Democratic.

Ruling Is Sought

In his request to the Supreme Court, Governor Green asked for a ruling on the following questions of law:

"Would it be a valid exercise of the legislative power if the General Assembly should provide by law

"(a) for a convention to be called to revise or amend the Constitution of the State;

"(b) that the Governor shall call for the election, at a date to be fixed by him, of delegates to such convention in such number and manner as the General Assembly may determine;

"(c) that the General officers of the State shall by virtue of their offices be members of such conventions;

"(d) for the organization and conduct of such convention;

"(e) for the submission to the people, for their ratification and adoption, of any Constitution or amendments proposed by such conventions; and

"(f) for declaring the result and effect of the vote of a majority of the electors voting upon the question of such ratification and adoption?"

The Supreme Court has fixed Feb. 5 as the date for a hearing on the Governor's request. It has announced that any members of the bar who gave due notice would be heard and that any other persons might file briefs on the matter.

Objections to the moves were quick to appear. A group of leading attorneys, including many prominent in the Republican Party for years, petitioned the Supreme Court this week for postponement of the hearing date to allow additional time for preparing briefs.

Wanderers Speedily Put on Their Feet By Boston's Central Transient Bureau

Boston has a system of proven efficiency for sheltering homeless men through a Central Transient Bureau which classifies the needy wanderer and dispatches him to one of a series of co-operating agencies in various parts of the city.

Perhaps the destitute man was worse off before the depression than he is today. For as the problem of the homeless man grew along with increased unemployment, federal, state and local agencies co-ordinated their activities into a plan which enables the man without a home to find shelter in accepted institutions where the surroundings serve to build up his morale instead of lowering it.

Even if the wanderer is unaware of the system of agencies that will care for him, policemen in the city familiar with the shelter societies are instructed to see that all men found attempting to sleep in the open are taken to one of the agencies for the night.

The following morning, he reports to the central bureau, which acts as a clearing house for all unattached men. Here the man is questioned as to his dependents, when he worked last, the nature of his work, etc. He then is assigned to one of the several shelters. At the end of a week, if he still is without a job, he reports back to the central bureau. His situation is further checked and if still found in need of shelter, he is assigned to another home. This may go on for many months until he finds work or is transferred to his home state.

The Fred H. Seavey Settlement of the Morgan Memorial at 79 Shawmut Avenue, one of the shelters, is operated by a plan which lets the man work for his board, room and clothing. Experience has found that the wanderer can keep his shoulders straighter if he is able to work for what he gets.

Men assigned to the Seavey Settlement are paid 30 cents an hour which is turned into the purchase of a coat, shoes, his meals or lodging. When he has worked out the cost of whatever he has chosen to accept, he is at liberty to enjoy the freedom and warmth of the home, either in the recreation room or by playing the piano or joining in on some group singing.

According to Ray C. Koon, social secretary of the settlement, through various programs arranged at the home, they are able to raise the morale of the men coming to the shelter from 25 per cent to 70 per cent in a week.

Through the simple application of kindness and words of encouragement, the "down-and-outer"- who comes to the Seavey home finds that there is something worth while to go on for after all. He gets three "squares" a day and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has earned them.

Employment agencies co-operate with the Boston shelter houses and frequently supply needed work. Following the recent storm, every man that could be spared from the settlement was given a snow-shoveling job.

Morgan Memorial is one of the 97 social agencies in Boston to benefit by the 1935 Emergency Campaign.

Elisha B. Seeley

Elisha B. Seeley, who passed on Sunday at his home in Newton Center, was one of the Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments. He was educated at Staples Institute in Easton, Conn., the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Temple College, and under private tutors. Mr. Seeley became interested in Christian Science about 1899, and joined The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, a few years later.

He became a teacher of Christian Science in 1919. For two years prior to that time he was a member of the editorial department of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Seeley was appointed manager of The Christian Science Benevolent Association in 1921, resigning in 1927 to become a Trustee for Gifts and Endowments.

Aid for Home Owners Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Homes of less than $5000 should be exempt from ad valorem taxation, Ed Rivers, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Georgia State Legislature, now in biennial session, said in an address before the Young Men's Democratic Club of DeKalb County. A sales tax would bring in revenue which would compensate the ad valorem loses, he added.

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RADIO "TRACK" IS STRAIGHT AS BEAM OF LIGHT
By EDWIN C. HILL, *The Flying Reporter*

● PHILADELPHIA: Imagine, if you can, a slice of the atmosphere a mile wide and a thousand miles long, colored bright *blue*. One edge is *white*, the other *red*. It would be easy to follow through the sky, wouldn't it? That, in effect, is your United plane pilot's "roadway." Only it is a "sound" band—a *radio* beam instead of a *light* beam. Your pilots "hear" their road. Not only that—if they drift to either "highway" edge the signal changes, says into their ears: "You're to the *left*" or "to the *right*". They just now let me listen in.

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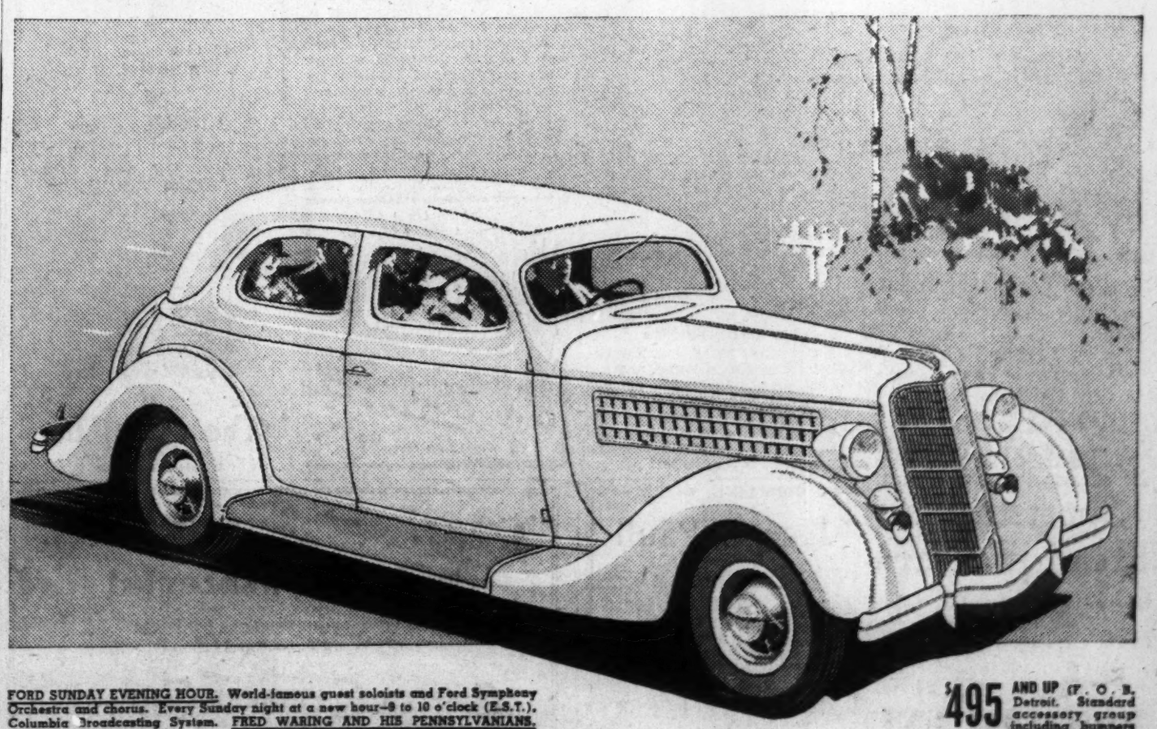

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Britain and France Prepare New Agreement for European Air Locarno

Berlin Friendly to London Idea; Paris Press United in Approval

Russia and Italy Still Hold Fore in Reich Consideration

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 4—A friendly reception has been given in informed circles here to the London plan for the western European air assistance convention.

The plan took Berlin by surprise. It is emphasized that it differs widely from the proposed eastern pact, particularly as it avoids unforeseen risks and does not involve too much interference in the affairs of other countries.

Moreover it excludes Russia, which Germany regards as an uncertain factor under present circumstances.

Germany, it is pointed out, supports France and England in desiring peace and the avoidance of an armaments competition, but wants to know more about the London plan before committing itself.

Meanwhile, dropping Part V of the Versailles Treaty does not appear to cut much ice here. Such a proposal, it is admitted, certainly helps to create a better atmosphere but it is contended the practical effectiveness of this paragraph is lost since other powers have not been ready to carry through the general disarmament for which German disarmament was to be but the first step. Moreover, as other powers know, Germany has long been armed beyond the limits of the Versailles Treaty.

Today, as hitherto, the possibility of Germany's return to the League of Nations, is ridiculed here, and it is added that Germany's equality is as important as French security.

The recent Russian confession to an army of 940,000 men has affected Germany's conception of equality, according to some authorities.

London plans with reference to Austria provides a question whether England will also guarantee Central European non-interference.

Germany also considers Italy is unduly favored by the present arrangement in Austria and asks what is going to be done about it.

'It's Up to Hitler' Now Unanimous Comment in French Capital

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 4—The most important international agreement for European peace since the Versailles Treaty is the unanimous verdict of French opinion on the outcome of the Franco-British conversations at London.

From Socialist to Royalist, French political opinion, as represented by the press, acclaims the proposed air convention as the greatest step toward the organization of peace in many years.

"Now it is up to Hitler," is the chorus heard on all sides here.

It is pointed out that the French Government is ready to concede equality rights to the Reich, substituting for the military clause in the Versailles Treaty a "general settlement freely negotiated between Germany and the other powers."

Hope is expressed in official quarters that this offer will be accepted by Chancellor Hitler, but it is stressed that should he refuse, the projected air accord would be more necessary than ever for France and Britain.

To grasp the depth of satisfaction in France over the prospect of this air accord it must be recalled that the French have always frankly declared that the moment Germany knows beyond the shadow of a doubt that the day it attacks France it will find before it the united forces of France and Britain, then peace will be assured in Western Europe.

Difficulties Ending

Since the proposed "Air Locarno" is now linked by both Britain and France with the conclusion of other mutual assistance pacts tending to assure peace on Germany's eastern frontiers, the French now feel that acceptance by Germany of these proposals would go far toward restoring security, confidence and stability. Details of the agreement limiting armaments would them, it is asserted, be relatively easy.

It is realized in government circles here that the London accord means the beginning not the end of negotiations. Officially it is maintained that all elements in the Franco-British agreement constitute an indivisible whole. Semiofficially, however, it is indicated that the negotiations mean compromise and that it is therefore not impossible that France would be willing to drop its insistence on German adherence to the Eastern Pact of mutual assistance if the Reich would accept the air convention, return to the League of Nations and adhere to the Rome accords guaranteeing Austrian independence.

France Hoped to Catch Peace in Net of Facts

(Continued from Page 1)

the territorial status quo of the three Baltic States, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, as well as Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Russia. Although no French frontiers are concerned, France would share in the promises of mutual assistance. In return for this French help, Russia would also guarantee France's frontiers by underwriting the Western Locarno agreements.

It is this "Eastern Locarno" pact to which France is particularly anxious to obtain the adherence of Germany and Poland—for obvious reasons, since it would go far toward assuring peace based on the status quo in all northeastern Europe, and would bring France the assurance of military support in the event Germany should attack either Poland or Czechoslovakia. Germany, not unnaturally, hesitates to sign such a commitment, which, however, France seems inclined to make a test of the Reich's peaceful intentions.

Why Not?

If Germany really wants peace, and has no designs on its neighbors, why should it not sign, the French ask; Germany protests that it is in danger of attack and therefore must have armaments—if that is so, says France, then let it sign this pact by which its frontiers will be guaranteed by both France and Russia, not to mention its other neighbors Poland and Czechoslovakia.

But both Germany and Poland have indicated they are far from favoring the plan; and in these circumstances it has appeared probable that the "Eastern Locarno" would either be concluded without them, or else would degenerate into a simple treaty of mutual assistance—alias a defensive military alliance—between France and Soviet Russia, with all the possibilities of the Third Reich building a counter-alliance and of Europe gradually drifting back into the pre-war system of the "balance of power."

That Neighborly Plan

As a result of the recent Franco-Italian agreement in Rome, another vast section of the French net has been put on the diplomatic loom. This is the proposed Danubian pact by which all of Austria's neighbors would agree to maintain Austrian independence and to respect the territorial integrity of each other. The acceptance of this plan by Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, as well as by France, Roumania and Poland, might be secured; but it appears unlikely that Hungary, Germany or Poland will welcome it with any enthusiasm.

Into this Danubian accord, the Balkan Entente countries—Greece, Turkey, Roumania, Yugoslavia—will be woven because of their close connection with the Little Entente, and hence with France.

Perhaps also Bulgaria, which is yet outside the Balkan Entente, but—being friendly with Italy—might sometime be attached to the French system, via Rome.

Turkey's close collaboration in international affairs with Russia likewise tends to link the Balkan "powder barrel" with northern and central Europe.

A final French proposal, forming the outer fringe of the vast and unwieldy net, is a "Mediterranean Locarno"—a project aimed at naval stability and security in the Mediterranean. It would unite all the southern sea powers in a pact consecrating the status quo and obviating the dangers of a naval race in the Mediterranean.

Wants Lots of Alliances

France, then, has built its foreign policy at exactly the opposite pole from the American motto: "No entangling alliances." Until the day when the League of Nations has at its disposal an international police force able to maintain order in Europe—and that is always the ideal solution in French eyes—France is working tirelessly to weave a net which will fall immediately, automatically, relentlessly, on whatever nation dares to attack any other nation.

Pierre Laval, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently summed up France's aims and ideas in the following terms:

"Some ask why France is so actively interested in such a policy of pacts, multiplied and spread out until they include all European countries. Is it not thus exposing itself, far from her own frontiers, to responsibilities which it could, it would seem, easily avoid?

"The truth is, on the contrary, that by favoring such a policy France is limiting as far as she is concerned, the risk of conflicts, which today could not be confined to any one part of Europe. Experience has proved this. This is why we have seen with great satisfaction the Balkan States associate with the Little Entente in order to enlarge by their union their contribution to the establishment of peace.

"We have always argued that security must first of all be assured in order to proceed afterward to the limitation and reduction of armaments. In the absence of any general guarantee of mutual assistance in a troubled Europe, the nations, all suspicious of each other, able to rely only on their own strength, must seek the development of their armaments as the only instrument of their security. By establishing a sufficiently vast and sufficiently strong network of collective pacts, we hope to see re-established between the nations that confidence which will always remain, in fact, the necessary preface to the finest of all human accomplishments: an international understanding for the limitation and reduction of armaments."

Ewing Galloway. From a Painting by Sir William Orpen

Signing of Versailles Treaty 1919—Today Revision Looms

Sitting at the Table Facing the Reader, Left to Right, Are Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Col. Edward M. House, Henry White and Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, All Members of the American Delegation. Then Come President Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau, French Premier; David Lloyd George, British Premier, and Four Other British Delegates: Andrew Bonar Law, Arthur James Balfour, Viscount Milner and George Nicoll Brown.

Communiqué Asks Co-operation To Sidetrack Armaments Race

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The text of a communiqué issued at the close of the Anglo-French conversations follows:

"The object of the meeting between British and French ministers which has been taking place in London was to promote the peace of the world by closer European co-operation in a spirit of most friendly confidence, and to remove those tendencies which, if unchecked, are calculated to lead to a race in armaments and an increase in the dangers of war.

"With this object in view the British and French ministers proceeded to an examination of the general situation. They took note of the particularly important part played by the League of Nations in recent settlements of certain international problems and welcomed the successful results as evidence of a conciliatory spirit among all governments taking part in those settlements.

"They declare their determination to pursue, both as regards problems of their own countries and the League, policies guided by the same methods of conciliation and co-operation.

Rome Agreement Approved

"With reference to the Franco-Italian agreement recently reached at Rome, the British ministers, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, cordially welcomed the declaration by which the French and Italian Governments have asserted their intention to develop the traditional friendship which united the two nations, and associate His Majesty's Government with the intention of the French and Italian Governments to collaborate in a spirit of mutual trust in the maintenance of general peace.

"The British ministers expressed the congratulations of His Majesty's Government on the conclusion of the Rome agreement regarding central Europe, and made it clear that as a consequence of the declarations made by His Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the French and Italian Governments on Feb. 17 and Oct. 27 last, His Majesty's Government consider themselves to be among the powers which will, as provided in the Rome Agreement, consult together if the independence and integrity of Austria is menaced.

"The British and French ministers hope that the encouraging progress thus achieved may now be continued by means of direct and effective co-operation with Germany. They have agreed that neither Germany nor any other power whose armaments have been defined by peace treaties is entitled by unilateral action to modify these obligations.

"But they are further agreed that nothing could contribute more to the restoration of confidence and the prospects of peace among nations than a general settlement freely negotiated between Germany and the other powers. This general settlement would make provision for the organization of security in Europe particularly by means of the conclusion of pacts freely negotiated between all interested parties and ensuring the mutual assistance of Eastern Europe and the system foreshadowed in the Rome procès-verbal for Central Europe.

Equality

"Simultaneously and in conformity with the terms of the declaration of Dec. 11, 1932, regarding equality rights in a system of security, this settlement would establish agreements regarding armaments generally, which in the case of Germany would replace the provisions of part of the Treaty of Versailles at present limiting arms and armed forces in Germany. It would also be a part of the general settlement that Germany should resume her place in the League of Nations with a view to active membership. The French Government and the Government of the United Kingdom trust that the other governments concerned may share these views.

"In the course of those meetings the British and French ministers have been impressed by the special dangers to peace created by modern developments in the air, misuse of which might lead to sudden aerial aggression by one country upon another, and have given consideration to the possibility of provision being made against these dangers by a reciprocal regional agreement between certain powers.

Aerial Aggression

"It is suggested that the signatories would undertake immediately to give the assistance of their air forces to whichever of them might be the victim of unprovoked aerial aggression by one of the contracting parties. The British and French ministers on behalf of their respective Governments found themselves in agreement that a mutual arrangement of this kind for Western Europe would go far to operate as a deterrent to aggression and to insure immunity from sudden attacks from the air, and they have resolved to invite Italy, Germany and Belgium to consider with them whether such a convention might not be promptly negotiated.

"They earnestly desire that all countries concerned should appreciate that the object of this proposal is to reinforce peace—the sole aim pursued by the two governments.

"The Governments of France and the United Kingdom declare themselves ready to resume their consultations without delay after having received the replies of the other interested powers."

Crucial Part of Peace Treaty

The famous Part V of the Treaty of Versailles has to do with military, naval and aerial matters, and its preamble sets forth that it is planned "in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations."

Section I deals with military matters thus:

Chapter 1 sets forth how the military forces of Germany shall be demobilized and reduced to not to exceed seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, with total number of effectives set at 100,000. Dissolution of the Great German General Staff is also required.

Chapter 2 deals with the "armament, munitions and materiel" permitted to the Reich up until its admission to the League of Nations. Detailed attention was given to where arms and munitions should be manufactured. Poison gas is prohibited for use or manufacture.

Chapter 3 abolishes compulsory military service in Germany and fixes term of voluntary enlistment at 12 years.

Chapter 4 sets forth that all fortifications west of a line drawn about 31 miles to the east of the Rhine must be dismantled, and forbids reconstruction.

Section II deals with naval clauses and provides what Germany's naval forces shall comprise.

Section III concerns air clauses, specifying that the armed forces of Germany shall not include "any military or naval air forces."

Section IV has to do with inter-allied commissions of control and their operation.

Section V is general in effect, referring to the other sections of Part V.

Power Company Cuts Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A voluntary reduction in the rates of the Duke Power Company has been announced here by the State Utilities Commissioner, Stanley Winborne. The new schedule, effective March 1, is for consumers whose primary business is the resale and distribution of electricity, and for municipalities for resale or municipal power purposes.

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Norris Wars on Postal Politics

Homesteaders Need Factories

Shift Made in American Tariffs

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Crisis between the Federal Government and the A. F. of L. overhung Washington today. With the Supreme Court's gold clause decision apparently at least a week off, a more realistic issue of labor relations swept upon the stage as an aftermath to the Administration's extension of the automobile code.

Behind this major struggle, the usual activities of government continued busily: two court decisions on air-mail questions were issued, in one of which the Supreme Court upheld the Senate's right to sentence William D. MacCracken, and in another the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia authorized air-mail companies to bring suit against the Postmaster-General. In a sense, the two decisions balanced one another.

Along with this epilogue to last year's tense air mail contract dispute, came Senator Norris with his bill to force the resignation of the Postmaster General and complete divorce of the Post Office from politics. With James A. Farley in line of fire, the bill insists that nobody in the Post Office Department shall officiate or take part in a political party or campaign.

* * *

Hercules at the Post Office: The drive to take the Post Office out of politics sped into high gear today with introduction of a bill with that objective by Senator George W. Norris (R), Nebraska. Senator Norris, who has fought more than one hard tourney in his day, is now aiming his lances at the patronage evil.

His bill is to take the Post Office Department "from top to bottom out of control and domination of partisan politics." By its provisions, postmasters would be appointed by the Postmaster General and not by the President, while the Postmaster General himself would be appointed by the President, for a term of 10 years, and be subject to Senate approval.

Under this reform, the office of Postmaster General would resemble the comptroller generalship, held by Senator Norris's one-time secretary, J. R. McCarl. This function has come to be hotly attacked under three Administrations whenever Mr. McCarl laid down some ruling vetoing an expenditure dear to the heart of a department head. But upon balance, the comptroller generalship is regarded as a unique and invaluable instrument of governmental economy.

To place the Post Office in a similar category would be to run up against all the partisan motives of both houses of Congress, but there is no doubt that the public is clamoring for some such change, if its clamors can be solidified. Yet reform of the Post Office is continually compared here with the labors of Hercules, but Senator Norris has tackled such jobs before, and in the case of the lame duck amendment, molded the United States Constitution into shape for the new mold.

* * *

Decentralization: The redistribution of population scheme of the Roosevelt Administration through subsistence homesteads and rural rehabilitation depends for its success largely on the extent to which industry can be induced to move out into sparsely settled districts along with the workers.

If the new homestaders are to be able to pay for their homes in the time allotted them, they must have a steady source of income. Organized agriculture objects to them putting their farm products on an already over-supplied market. At Reedsville, experimental subsistence homestead, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed the establishment of a government factory but Congress objected to that.

Out of this problem of making homestead coommunities self-liquidating has now come the suggestion that a new government agency be created with a $2,500,000 revolving fund to help industry to branch out. The business advisory and planning council of the Department of Commerce makes this recommendation, proposing that special attention might be given particularly to part time or seasonal industries, which would furnish some cash for stranded settlers who could spend the rest of the time raising their own food.

* * *

Rewriting the Tariff: Effects of the capital today, as State and Brazil were actually perceptible, in thed capital today, as State an Treasury Departments set to work revising existing tariff schedules. For the first time since 1913, the American tariff has schedules on the same product with two different tariff rates, with the exception of the preferred status of Cuba.

The revised rates will apply not only to Brazil but to states enjoying unconditional most-favored-nation treaties with the United States. Few of these, however, export any of the products in question.

Meanwhile the automobile industry reflects solid satisfaction at proper prospects of trade with Brazil in this telegram to President Roosevelt from the export chairman of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association:

"This achievement heartens tremendously those widespread interests in our nation dependent upon foreign trade for their economic well-being. These first fruits of the program so ably and courageously executed under Secretary Hull's direction hold out new hope for world peace through progressive removal of the barriers to increased trade, for more jobs, and more stable economic and monetary conditions."

* * *

Santa Claus Taxes: Admitting fewer mistakes than last year, the Treasury submits its list of income tax refunds, totaling $48,664,202. Last year $51,484,000 was sent back. The list is filled with headline names, with insurance companies and railroads on the top, and ranging down to "smaller fry" who got $500 and over. The thousands of John Citizens who happily received checks in the neighborhood of $2.98 are not listed.

New York Life Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., got $4,227,030, and had cause to celebrate. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has just opened its electrified line to Washington and can use any increment available, receives $3,191,938. The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, which has been enjoying good business, pockets, $699,801.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr. takes $26,500, but will not use it to buy a new luxury motorcar since he heads General Motors. David Warfield, the veteran actor, receives $3232. W. Kingsland Macy, erstwhile G. O. P. chief in Manhattan, and now out in the cold, can cash a check of exactly $666.

So the list goes, down even to Che-Sho-Wah-Ke-Pah, an Oklahoma Indian, who falls below the usual level of oil barons in that State, and takes a mere $891.

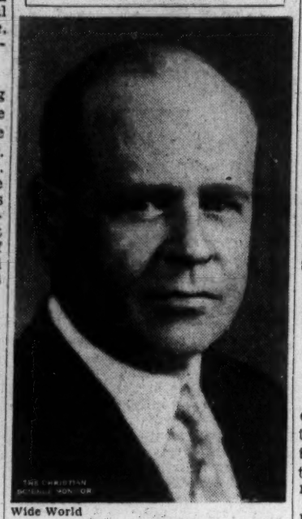
* * *

Decision Deferred: Possibility that the Supreme Court will hand down a surprise verdict of the gold clause cases later this week—following unprecedented action by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in announcing no such verdict would be given out today—intensified smoldering excitement over the situation here. The announcement was made to prevent any unnecessary overcrowding of the court room.

Not since the famous Dred Scott decision in 1857 over property rights in slaves has a case so charged with possible social and public consequences hung fire in the inner sanctum of the Supreme Court. For, it is contended, a decision adverse to the Government might threaten the gold policy of the United States and alter the relationship of debtors and creditors everywhere.

So serious are the possible consequences that the Administration has let it be known that it will immediately take remedial legislative action if the decision goes against it. An adverse decision by requiring payment in gold or its equivalent, would affect debts estimated at $100,000,000,000, and would add to their value about $69,000,000,000 in terms of present 59-cent dollars.

Farley Aide



Wide World

Frank C. Walker
Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee

Curley Moves To Force Cut In Utility Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

into conference to settle peacefully the matter of lowering rates.

The Governor was surrounded by several members of his "brain trust." In addition, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, and Thomas Buckley, State Auditor, were present.

Federal Power Board Posts First Report On Rates Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The Federal Power Commission today paved the way for new regulatory legislation in the electric power field, with the first installment of its electric rate survey.

Unlike previous documents which have gone into construction of the New Deal's case against power rates and power corporation structure, today's document was a strictly factual presentation of the national rate structure, free of any expression of opinion as to the justification for such rates.

It showed a wide discrepancy of power rates with the lowest rates in every case occurring in cities where there is a municipal power plant, but with the highest rates in the 100-kilowatt-hour consumption group also occurring where the municipality owns and operates the power system. On these facts the commission make no comment.

Publication of the survey results is one of the final preparatory steps planned by the Administration. The Federal Trade Commission series of reports on power-holding companies has been completed. Other power-commission reports and recommendations have been made public. The New York State Power Authority report was publicized to the utmost. The present rate survey is considered the cornerstone of the case on which Mr. Roosevelt will ask Congress for power to force rates down.

The document showed a discrepancy in rates which caused the consumers of Yonkers, N. Y., to pay $28.35 for the same amount of electricity that cost the consumers of Tacoma, Wash., $6.40. The survey covered domestic rates in 191 cities—all over 50,000 in population—and embraced about 20,000,000 customers or approximately half of the country's total.

Dutch Teachers Mustn't Marry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

A BILL ruling that any woman teacher who marries shall be discharged has been adopted by the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament by 51 votes against 31.

An amendment to the bill to the effect that women teachers already married should be discharged was, however, rejected.

A. E. Compares Problems Of Irish and Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—George ("A. E.") Russell, Irish poet and patriot, recently talked to the staff at the Indian Bureau, comparing the problems of the Irish peasantry with those that confront Indian workers today as they begin to organize the Indians under the Wheeler-Howard Act.

Just as "A. E." helped to form self-supporting societies in Ireland, so John Collier, Indian Commissioner, feels that some day the American Indians will be self supporting in their own communities and proud of their arts and crafts.

Home of Jew's Harps in Austria Still Plies Centuries-Old Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALLN, Austria—This is the original home of jew's harps.

Austrians claim, in fact, that it is the only place in the world producing genuine examples of this ancient instrument, a mixture between a lyre and a mouth organ.

They call them "mouth drums" here. Their connection with the Jews seems somewhat obscure. It is thought that the instruments were probably sent to England by Jewish traders.

The first jew's harp found in Europe dates from about the time America was discovered and they began producing them here somewhat later. In 1679 there were 23 master harp makers and they founded a guild, which was registered in the church, where their old banner is still preserved. The descendants of some of those 23 masters are still engaged in making this small harp with the vibrating tongue, which twangs many a lay for lonely shepherds and romantic swains.

The jew's harp used to be played before princes and princesses, but now it occupies a humbler place. Still it is made in large quantities and every month many thousands of these little buzzing lyres are exported from Malln to the prairies of America's Middle West, to the plains of Hungary, the steppes of Russia and other distant lands.

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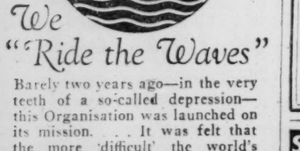
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New Deal—Its Future

If, as Educationist Says, It Has Displaced Laissez Faire for Humanitarianism, Can There Be Doubt That Men Will Use It to Solve Problems?

The New Deal and the Average Man
Last of Six Studies

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — If the "Man from Mars" had made his report on terrestrial affairs in 1929, what would he have said?

"The earth is divided into a number of nations, of which the most prosperous of all, perhaps, is the land called the United States. It is isloated geographically from the rivalries of other countries. It is economically self-sufficient. It has one half the globe's coal.

Its people have never known the tyranny of priest, of soldier, or of king. They have been singularly free from economic hardship. They have the habit of victory. They are fresh, and young, and vigorous. Because of their very strength, the ease with which they acquire material comforts, they lack some of the humility of poverty, the discipline of danger, the sympathy of common suffering. Hardship has not chastened them nor misery yet taught them the full need of social responsibility."

Poor in Co-operation

The "Man from Mars" would have filed his report away in 1929 giving the United States a rating, perhaps, in physical resources, A-1; spiritual resources, A-1; social co-operation, B minus.

Returning to America in 1935, the "Man from Mars" would have given a sigh and a little nod of recognition.

"They are catching up!" he would have murmured. . . .

All of which merely puts into other words what A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard, himself a Republican, said in a Yale address recently. "Victory of humanitarianism over the doctrine of laissez faire has been won," he said. He added, however, that the world is now on the other tack of trying to draw the line between individual liberty and government control.

"Victory of humanitarianism over the doctrine of laissez faire"—so far as America is concerned, the chief change that the new order has effected for the average man undoubtedly lies here. There can be no question that social control in America has been less comprehensive than in Europe.

So keen an observer as Sisley Huddleston writing in this newspaper last summer cited his amazement as a European—not that the United States was now regulating banks, curbing Wall Street excesses and all these other things—but that it had failed to do so for so long!

The same thing is true of the proposed new United States unemployment legislation, old-age pensions and the like. Europe accepted the State's responsibility in these matters long ago. America, of course, was more affluent; the American landless could always move further West.

Frontier Is No More

America had a frontier instead of a social conscience. Now the frontier is gone. The romantic era of unregulated exploitation seems about over; America must come down to the prosaic facts that confront other nations; even though it is still, perhaps, the richest land on earth, it has 10,000,000 unemployed. These hard times probably had more to do with creating the Roosevelt revolution called the New Deal than did Mr. Roosevelt himself, or any political party. Paraphrasing Voltaire, if the New Deal had not existed it would have been necessary to create one.

What caused the New Deal? Figures recently compiled by the Brookings Institution showing distribution of family incomes in the "prosperity year" of 1929 give a clue:

Unequal Distribution

In 1929, says the institution, 11,653,000 families, with incomes less than $1500, received $10,000,000,000, and 36,000, with incomes over $75,000, received $9,800,000,000.

"Thus," say the compilers, "it appears that 0.1 per cent of the families at the top received practically as much as 42 per cent of the families at the bottom of the scale."

A more pertinent single statistic for boiling down the social condition of a great nation into a paragraph could hardly be imagined. The compilers add that America was supposed to have 27,500,000 families in 1929, with total income of $77,000,000,000.

World Has Changed

Into this world came the economic crash, the cold dawn, the New Deal—and the almost overnight replacement of laissez faire by social control or as Dr. Lowell says, "humanitarianism."

The world is a different place today for the average man. How long ago that time seems, for instance, when succeeding Presidents were maintaining that Muscle Shoals could be built, but not operated, by the Government.

Just recently government-generated electricity from Muscle Shoals was turned on in the little town of Tupelo, Miss. Sale of electric appliances, government-encouraged, had broken all records for the few weeks preceeding. What happened?

The electric bill of the R. W. Reed Company—Tupelo department store—dropped from $65.14 a month, to $23.69.

The electric bill of J. H. Merritt, who cooks and lights by electricity, and uses other appliances, fell from $11.26 to $4.77.

The bill of L. W. Trice, who uses electricity only for lights, fell from $2.30 to 75 cents (minimum charge) with a number of kilowatts unused.

Actually a Subsidy

But this revolutionary cut in rates represented a government subsidy, protest utilities.

The first answer of the Administration is, "no." The second answer is that—if it be a subsidy—and only time will tell—it is not the first subsidy in American economy. The New Deal itself is responsible for one of the biggest, the processing taxes, which tax the consumer to "subsidize" the farmer. But doesn't the very tariff itself tax the same consumer to subsidize the manufacturer? And haven't all propertied classes for a long time, asks the Administration, borne the joint burden of work relief? It is true, the amount has been raised by the New Deal. The New Deal philosophy, indeed, embraces a certain amount of redistribution of income and wealth. And why not, say its sponsors, when in 1929 some 36,000 families were getting income equal to some $27,500,000.

Is not this, in the long run, the best way to bolster up Capitalism?

To summarize the matter, the New Deal in 1932 seems to have been a revolt of the masses against continuance of economic orthodoxy, which proposed to cure the slump by letting deflation run its course.

The New Deal in 1935 seems to be an effort to get better economic equilibrium through social control—though a variety of experiments and circumstances have surrounded the matter in controversy.

The New Deal in the future—well, as Dr. Lowell points out, the world has supplanted the law of the jungle with humanitarianism and immediately faces the problem of government control vs. individual liberty. Men of the English-speaking countries have solved many problems in time past. Is there any real doubt that eventually they will solve this one?

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Huey Long Puts Off Inquiry Into Louisiana 'Plot'

Leaves for Washington After Telling Utility to Reduce Rates

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4 (AP)—Having put down another rebellion in his turbulent empire, temporarily at least, Senator Huey P. Long planned a return to Washington today.

Problems presented by Square Deal Association members whom he accused of placing a price on his head, were left in the hands of his lieutenants and 400 state militiamen.

The inquiry into the alleged plot against him was adjourned indefinitely by Senator Long, but it was deemed advisable to keep a reduced military force under arms to cope with "eventualities."

Guard Force Reduced

About half the original 800 guardsmen mobilized by Gov. O. K. Allen at the outset of what he termed "armed insurrection against the governing authorities" were demobilized during the week end.

En route to Washington Senator Long will stop at Atlanta to address the Georgia legislators, provided a large enough hall can be obtained. "I'll have to have a large auditorium," he said, "there will be so many to hear me." He proposes to talk on any subject Gov. Eugene Talmadge selects.

Before coming here from Baton Rouge Sunday, Senator Long saw to it that the Louisiana Public Service Commission issued an order drastically lowering electric rates in the capital.

The commission's order makes it mandatory that the Baton Rouge Electric Company invoke by Feb. 15 new rate schedules calling for reductions ranging from a minimum of 22 per cent.

Rate Investigation

The company is one of the four major utilities operating in Louisiana against which Senator Long has directed a rate investigation.

As Senator Long prepared to leave the State a new flare-up loomed over control of the East Baton Rouge Parish government.

The Senator seized control of the parish police jury, the governing body, two weeks ago under a legislative act which empowered Governor Allen to appoint one juror for each of the 13 elected jurors. Four of the elected jurors were friendly to Senator Long, giving him a sizable majority. The nine anti-Long members, however, plan to resist the reorganization by court action.

Dr. Clarence A. Lorio, president of the reorganized jury, called the group to meet today to authorize the borrowing of money for relief purposes against the parish's gasoline tax.

Borrowing authority is considered the vital factor in the parish's management and some quarters looked for a "showdown" between the two groups after the meeting.

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Device for Rescues at Sea Lights Flare on Life Belts

Passengers, Buoys and Boats May Be Located at Night —Federal Steamboat Inspectors Expect Success of Invention Shown by Boston Man

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2 (AP)—A device designed to cut down the toll taken by such disasters of the sea as those of the liners Mohawk and Morro Castle was demonstrated to the Federal Board of Supervisory Steamboat Inspectors last night off the ice-flaked coast guard dock at Fort McHenry here.

It was an automatic light attached to life jackets, lifebuoys and boats to flare up when it comes in contact with the water and mark the places of survivors in murky darkness and confusion of shipwrecks at night.

Its inventor, Gunnar A. F. Winckler of Boston, asked the men responsible for the safety of navigation in American waters to require all seagoing craft to be equipped with the apparatus. Mr. Winckler asserted its operation was "sure-fire" and positive and it would save thousands of lives at sea.

Keen Interest Shown

The inspection board will reach its decision at a session it is now holding in Washington. J. B. Weaver, director of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection; Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant director, and all except four of the 10 supervising inspectors came from Washington and lined up on the icy, windswept wharf for the demonstration.

The board's verdict will be given after an executive session, but the men who lay down the safety requirements for navigation frankly expressed a keen interest in the apparatus.

"A very splendid demonstration," said Mr. Weaver and Mr. Hoover after Mr. Winckler had tossed a dummy equipped with the device into the ice-filled water and in less than a minute a small but bright beam of light blazed up to mark the location.

Supplied by Electrolysis

Mr. Winckler said the light was supplied by electrolysis. The water, he explained, served as an activating agent to generate a current from the electrical potentials of separated bars of carbon and zinc in the light.

In the demonstration Mr. Winckler used a light of one size for life jackets, another for buoys and a third for lifeboats. He said he also had units for larger boats and even ships to furnish emergency light signals when their lighting plants were disabled.

Paul W. Brody of Boston, who accompanied Mr. Winckler, said the inventor was seeking now to develop apparatus to broadcast a radio signal on the same principle as the light.

Building Survey to Go On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala. — The Historic American Building Survey has recently been authorized to continue its work in Alabama for another year, according to Prof. Walter Burkhardt, of the school of architecture and allied arts at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute here.

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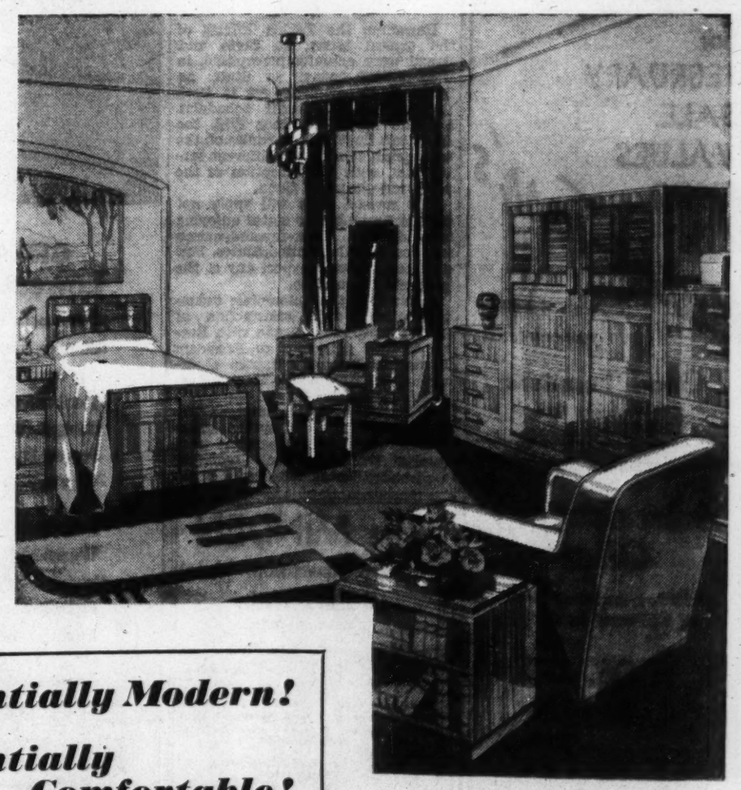
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The Old Bell Speaks

ALL through the long working week the bell hangs silent, waiting. The stillness that surrounds the green kirk knoll is broken by the labored jolting of carts, the cool swish of the scythe and the distant echoing of the woodman's ax.

But Sunday is different. Then, gathering together all its garnered strength, the bell becomes alive, it speaks. Its is a mellow voice, full of the calm maturity of many years. There is about it no hint of false show or noisy argument. Vibrant, yet dignified, the message it calls forth is full of the sureness of sincerity.

The morning is still and fresh with an almost ethereal freshness that causes the ringer to tiptoe along the grass lest he break its spell of beauty with clattering footsteps. The quiet Cheviot Hills lie stretched out on the horizon, their soft rounded bosoms tenderly lit by the morning sun. No jarring note breaks the sparkling silence, for the good folk of the land are still enjoying a well-earned sleep. Rabbits hop unconcernedly away, leaving little dark trails between the dewdrops.

The ringer unwinds the bell rope from its long wooden box and stands ready. For him this minute of waiting is the most precious of all.

* * *

FROM THE DEPTHS of a tiny wood beneath the hill a blackbird welcomes the day with its rich contralto. Across a green dip rises another grassy knoll where once the local castle gazed from its moated fastness at the little kirk. Now its steep slopes are clothed with giant elms, their gray trunks rising to feathery greenness against the sky. From far over the low lying haughs comes the faint plaintive bleating of lambs echoed by the deeper protective cries of the ewes.

At the corner of the church a sharp black shadow creeps motionless round the worn face of a crumbling sundial, as it has crept relentlessly for nigh on three hundred years. From it the ringer's eye wanders caressingly over the comfortable pink and red sandstone of the deep belfry wall, and up to the bell itself, hanging poised and waiting beside its simple wooden wheel. Round its smooth hand-turned curves reads a brief legend in bumpy, uneven letters:

"1697—John Meikle me fecit—Edinburgi—"

A simple statement, so delightfully comprehensive and at the same time personal, that the stranger on reading it for the first time is startled by the vivid impression that he is handling something sentient and well-nigh human, an illusion that a closer acquaintance does nought but strengthen.

* * *

BUT THE HOUR has come and the first peal rings out. First a few single knells and then a gentle double one, till, gathering strength and assurance, the bell settles down into a steady rhythmical double toll. To the ringer all else is hushed. The bleat of lambs is lost, the blackbird ceases to sing, and the whole world seems arrested, listening to the awakening message. And above, the wheel rocks to and fro, back and forth, as the bell swings forward into sight and back again between the open windows of the lichen-clad belfry.

Thus speaks the bell Sunday after Sunday as spring slips into summer with its sweet scents and long evening shadows, and summer slides on into autumn and the swallows gather twittering round the belfry for their long journey to the south.

But the greatest day in all the year for the bell is Hogmanay (New Year's Eve). For then, on Old Year's Night, there rests upon him a weighty responsibility, the responsibility of ringing in the New Year.

It is a crisp black night. The merry stars, looking down on a small, self-important world, seem chuckling at its esteem of time.

Flashlights glimmer as a little company of people mount the hill to the church. As if by common consent voices are hushed to a whisper. Black yew trees loom up out of the darkness, still and expectant. The old master ringer himself is there, waiting, ready. He has laid down his flickering stable lantern with a crunch on the frosty grass. Its rays dimly light up his wrinkled weather-beaten face and shrewd kindly blue eyes. He has seen the coming of many a New Year and he treats the occasion with the calm philosophy of experience and wisdom.

Three minutes, two minutes, one minute! Silence falls on the company, broken only by the low mournful hoot of an owl across the haughs. Eyes are raised to the belfry where dim and silent the dark bell hangs waiting. And then from far away over the valley there comes a single faint chime. It is the signal. The massive bell quivers in response and from the belfry sings forth the first deep note.

* * *

THE NEW YEAR is here! Warm handshakes are exchanged and good wishes, and for some minutes the bell ringer and the bell are forgotten. With long easy pulls he sweeps rope back and forth, slack and taut, while the bell, as if eager to do its best to fulfill the important occasion, sings with deep echoing tones his best double peal.

But soon eager hands relieve the bell ringer of the rope and all crowd round to wish him joy in the New Year. Young and old all take a turn, for this is the one night in the year when even the most inexperienced may try his hand. In the pauses between the jerked uneven tolls of the amateurs come the faint sounds of other bells. There is the village bell across the valley, another fainter yet some miles beyond, and, if the wind be in the right *airt*, fairy-like peals from a distant village among the hills.

When all have tried with much laughter and little success, the master ringer takes the rope once more. And the bell seems to sigh with relief as it settles back joyfully into its full double swing under his capable hands.

* * *

AGAIN THE LITTLE group falls silent and all eyes are raised to the belfry where the swaying ringer's form is faintly discernible. It is then that thought follows its resonant waves of sound and races before them to friends and loved ones far off across the sea. And the thoughts that speed outward are strong thoughts, that, like the sure vibrant voice of the bell, carry with them hope and courage and happy anticipation.

The ringer slackens his pull. Gradually the peals grow slower and with three final notes the bell sinks down swaying and trembling to its place and all is still. Slowly the little group descends the hill. From far across the haughs the owl hoots once more.

A. D. F. L.

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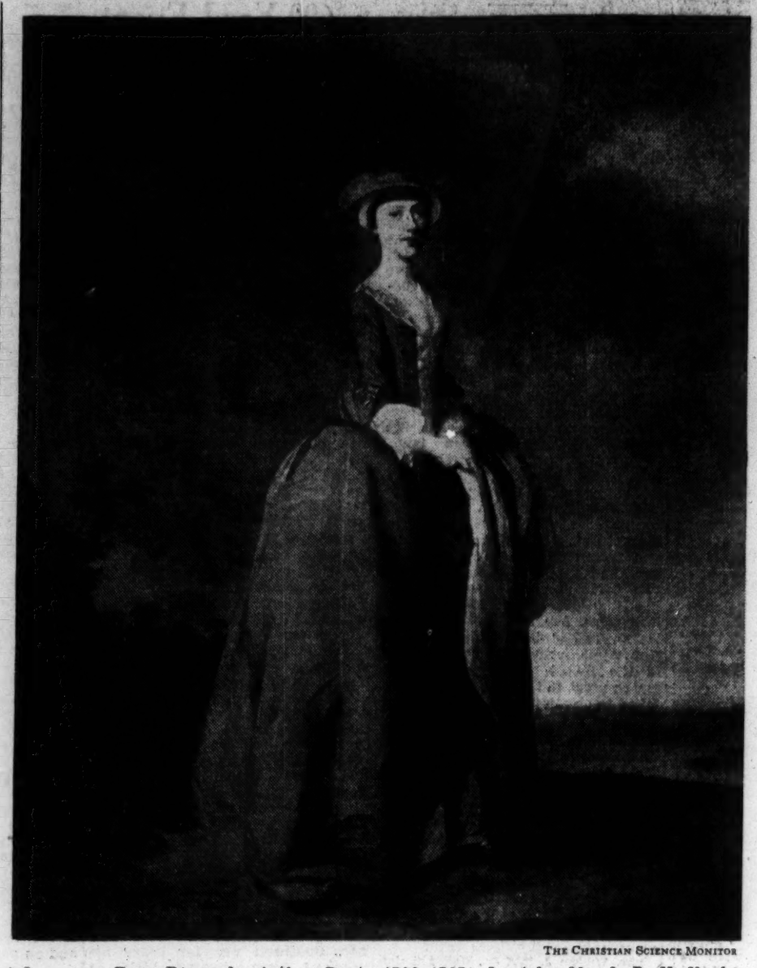

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A LADY IN A BLUE DRESS, by Arthur Devis (1708-1787). Lent by Mr. J. R. H. Harley to the Commemorative Exhibition of Midland Art Treasures, Birmingham

THERE is something peculiarly English in this charming portrait, "A Lady in a Blue Dress," by Arthur Devis, a minor master of the English school of portrait painting of the eighteenth century. Like his more distinguished contemporary, Gainsborough, Devis had a favorite color which was often used in his portraits. In his case it was a shade of blue, with not a little green in it. If we could see this picture in color we should realize how the artist has enabled us to share the simple pleasure he found in this decorative color, which we might call egg-shell blue.

Always a clean and tidy painter, Devis has expressed himself here without any oratorical flourishes in paint. The elegance of the lady seems quite unaffected; she has a touch of whimsicality, too, and what makes her more captivating is the fact that she is placed so delightfully in the middle of the canvas, without any of the accessories of the grand manner which so often made English portraiture of the period stiff and pompous.

Devis painted landscapes also, and something of the freshness and open-air quality he expressed in these is evident in this portrait. It is a friendly, gay little picture, and was much admired at the Midland Art Treasures Exhibition, Birmingham.

Evening Ride on the Pampa

THE rancho stood upon a little hill. A quarter of a mile or so away the dense and thorny monte of hard-wood trees that fringed the river seemed to roll up towards it like a sea. The house was built of yellow pine sent from the United States. The roof was shingled, and the rancho stood planked down upon the plain, looking exactly like a box. Some fifty yards away stood a thatched hut that served as kitchen, and on its floor the cattle herders used to sleep upon their horse-gear with their feet towards the fire.

Four or five horses, saddled and bridled, stood tied to a great post, for we were just about to mount to ride a league or two to a Baile (dance), at the house of Frutos Barragan. Just after sunset we set out, as the sweet scent that the grasses of the plains send forth after a long day of heat perfumed the evening air.

The night was clear and starry, and above our heads was hung the Southern Cross. So bright the stars shone out that one could see almost a mile away; but yet all the perspective of the plains and woods was altered. Hillocks were sometimes undistinguishable, at other times loomed up like houses. Woods seemed to sway and heave, and by the sides of streams bunches of pampa grass stood stark as sentinels, their feathery tufts looking like plumes upon an Indian's lance.

The horses shook their bridles with a clear, ringing sound as they stepped double, and their riders, swaying slightly in their seats, seemed to form part and parcel of the animals they rode.

Now and then little owls flew noiselessly beside us, circling above our heads, and then dropped noiselessly upon a bush. Eustaquio Medina, who knew the district as a sailor knows the seas where he is born, rode in the front of us. . . . Now and then somebody dismounted to tighten up his girth, his horse twisting and turning round uneasily the while, and, when he raised his foot towards the stirrup, starting off with a bound.

Time seemed to disappear and space be swallowed in the intoxicating gallop, so that, when Eustaquio Medina paused for an instant to strike the crossing of a stream, we felt annoyed with him, although no hound that follows a scent could have gone truer on his line.

Dogs barking close at hand warned us our ride was almost over, and as we galloped up a rise Eustaquio Medina pulled up and turned to us.

"There is the house;" he said, "just at the bottom of the hollow, only five squares away," and as we saw the flicker of the lights, he struck his palm upon his mouth after the Indian fashion, and raised a piercing cry.—From "Thirty Tales and Sketches," by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM. (New York: Viking Press.)

Neat Dutch Landscape

IT IS always refreshing to return to Holland. Living in Holland becomes a habit, and one sometimes overlooks the delights of a good habit. One is inclined, for instance, to ignore the sky. One knows quite well that it is a particularly lovely sky, but it is only after a stay in another part of the world that one sees the pure perfection of its clear blue.

A deep blue sky is magnificent, but does it not sometimes seem rather to overpower the green grass and trees and hedges? To draw color out of them and leave them a little gray against its brilliancy? The Dutch sky is never deep enough for that. It lends itself so unassumingly to the earth, a foil that sharpens the fresh greenness of things, leaving them standing out clear. Perhaps it is because of this unobtrusiveness that one forgets the beauty of it.

A hill-born man or woman, living in Holland, may crave for the sight and feel of rising ground, higher than Holland can give even in her hilliest districts. Yet such a person finds a great restfulness in the Dutch landscape of carefully outlined fields of ripening corn; daisy-spangled meadows, and fruit gardens.

Neat landscape!

And, when the bees are droning in the honey-dripping lime trees, the garden-loving Dutch folk sit out-of-doors on their white or brightly painted garden furniture. Gardens so flower-filled and yet so orderly

Neat gardens!

As the traveler wanders through the country, the very names have a fragrant sound. Think of Appeldoorn, Hengelo, s'Hertogenbosch, Dieren, Zaltbommel, Simpelveld, and Roosendaal!

Neat names!

Haywains, like shaggy Skye terriers, creep slowly with their loads toward farms, where the hay will be stacked under protecting roofs that can be lowered at will.

Neat farms!

The Dutch have built the secret of youth into their houses. In some countries, a house that is old looks older than it is. Walls are crumbling, and have been for years. Woodwork is rotting and has been for centuries. Weeds and grass grow in nooks and crannies.

"Lovely old building!" one may gush. But one would not for a moment consider living in such a place. That is where the Dutch are so sensible. If a building is of no use—then raze it. If it is worth keeping, then keep it well.

Neat houses!

One gains the impression that everything is so well-kept and orderly that one's thoughts must be in order, too. No muddle, no doubts should find a place in such an environment. If thoughts are ugly and useless, get rid of them. If they are worth keeping, keep them well.

Neat thoughts!

Oh, yes! If it is good to return to Holland, then, happily, it can be done at any moment, if only in mind and memory!

A. P.

Lindens at Plymouth

WHAT manner of trees were those which tossed their giant branches against the stormy sky as the Pilgrims landed? Not the lindens, with which this chapter is concerned, but pine and oak, chestnut and walnut, even on Cape Cod. With undaunted zeal these men and women accepted the task before them and conquered the land and the forest as well as their enemies. There is a tradition in the old town that the Pilgrims brought with them specimens of their favorite trees. At any rate, when the community began to assume the proportions of a town and definite streets were laid out, European trees made their appearance. Most of the native trees had been cut and hewn into timbers for homes. Invariably the linden and English oak were the species selected and imported for shade-tree planting. Both of these varieties grew beautifully in the mother country, and it may be said that Holland, where the Pilgrims sought a refuge before coming to America, has been called "the country of lindens." Certainly the planting of such trees in the New World was a mark of affection for things held dear in the Old, and the symbol of a friendship which even the misunderstandings of Revolutionary times could not shatter. America abounds with oaks, lindens and elms thus planted.—From "The Historic Trees of Massachusetts," by JAMES RAYMOND SIMMONS. (Boston: Marshall Jones.)

Truant

Do you remember how we two one day,
Without the others knowing,
Stole off from home and swiftly sped away
To that fair spot which overlooks the bay,
Where cypress trees are growing?
Do you remember how we rested there,
And talked of things that only mothers dare
To tell each other, things their children said,
Pulling from memory's loom a golden thread
To weave into the gladness of the day:
Do you remember how we watched the spray,
And felt the sea winds blowing?

GWEN CASTLE

Christ Jesus, the Master

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we speak of Christ Jesus as "the Master," we do so because he was the master demonstrator of the truth. Not only did he control his own thoughts but also the opposing material forces with which he was confronted. Even when, for the time being, his enemies seemed to have the upper hand, he never lost control of himself; and when subjected to the supreme test of human endurance he was able to say, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." The word "master," as defined by a dictionary, means one who has things under control, or one who understands something thoroughly. This is exactly what Jesus did, but he went farther and taught others how to do likewise. The Master said plainly, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." Herein lies the proof of genuine Christianity, for, according to James, "faith without works is dead."

Looking back over the pages of history, one cannot escape the conclusion that the teachings and example of Christ Jesus have done more to establish the kingdom of God on earth than all other agencies combined. This fact in no wise obscures the great contribution to spiritual progress made by the patriarchs and the prophets, for Jesus admittedly based his teachings upon the fundamental truths revealed in the Hebrew Scriptures. The great departure from Judaism in the theology of Christ Jesus was that it broke down the narrow boundaries of a tribal religion and gave unlimited scope and application to the knowledge of God as universal divine Love.

The spiritual healing now being practiced through Christian Science is the inevitable outgrowth of Christianity. It is in fact the fulfilling of the Master's prediction, "These signs shall follow them that believe." Not only is it the function of true religion to heal individuals of the ills of the flesh, but, according to the Scriptures, its ultimate aim is the healing of the nations; that is to say, the establishment of the kingdom of heavenly harmony on earth.

It is generally admitted that a man must first learn to obey before he himself is fit to govern. Christ Jesus spent thirty years in preparation for his public ministry. He not only knew the laws of God as revealed to Moses, but consistently lived them. He was able to speak with authority to both sin and sickness, and to free mortals from evil in every form. When Mary Baker Eddy discovered the underlying divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, she found that Christian healing is as demonstrable today as it was in the first century of our era, and that anyone can prove this who understands the divine law and lives in obedience to it.

Describing her own experience in the dawn of her discovery, Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 226), "I saw before me the sick, wearing out years of servitude to an unreal master in the belief that the body governed them, rather than Mind." Because of her great love for humanity, she could not reconcile the sufferings of mortal existence with the promises of divine protection contained in the Scriptures, and she thereafter dedicated her life to the cause of reviving the practice of Christian healing and reducing its Science to a comprehensive statement. While turning to the Scriptures Mrs. Eddy experienced healing for herself; and as she continued her research she was able to impart the healing truth to others.

In the same chapter, which is entitled "Footsteps of Truth," on page 229 of the above-named textbook, the following unescapable conclusion is presented: "If Mind is not the master of sin, sickness, and death, they are immortal, for it is already proved that matter has not destroyed them, but is their basis and support." This illuminating statement clearly draws the line between Spirit and matter, and it explains what Jesus must have meant when he said: "No man can serve two masters: . . . Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

The choice between Mind and the opposing claim of matter, or between Spirit and the flesh, as the Bible expresses it, must be made continually in human consciousness. This is the warfare between Truth and error which will continue until the last mortal thought is overcome. Christ Jesus, who met and mastered every phase of false belief, paved the way for all mankind to follow in his footsteps. He conquered death, "the last enemy," for others and for himself. And from this standpoint of demonstration he could say to his followers, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, Ο ΚΥΡΙΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Οταν ὁμιλοῦμεν περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ὡς "τοῦ Κυρίου", ὁμιλοῦμεν οὕτω ἐπειδὴ ἦτο ὁ ἀρχι-ἀποδείκτης τῆς ἀληθείας. Ἐξουσίαζε ὄχι μόνον τὰς ἰδικάς του σκέψεις ἀλλὰ ἐπίσης καὶ τὰς ἐναντίας ὑλικὰς δυνάμεις αἱ ὁποῖαι τὸν ἀντεμετώπιζαν. Ἀκόμη καὶ ὅταν, πρὸς στιγμὴν, οἱ ἐχθροί του ἐφαίνοντο νὰ ἐπικρατοῦν, πάντοτε ἐστάθη κύριος τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ του· καὶ ὅταν ὑπεβλήθη εἰς τὴν ὑπερτάτην δοκιμασίαν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ἀντοχῆς ἦτο ἱκανὸς νὰ εἴπῃ, "Πάτερ, συγχώρησον αὐτούς διότι δέν ἐξεύρουσι τί πράττουσι." Ἡ λέξις "κύριος", ὅπως ὁρίζεται ἀπό ἕνα λεξικόν, σημαίνει ὁ ἔχων ἐξουσίαν ἐπί τῶν πραγμάτων, ἢ ὁ ἐννοῶν τι πληρέστατα. Ἀκριβῶς αὐτὸ ἔκαμε ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ἀλλά ἐπῆγε ἀκόμη μακρύτερα καὶ ἐδίδαξε τοὺς ἄλλους πῶς νὰ κάμουν ὁμοίως. Ὁ Κύριος εἶπε σαφῶς, "ὅστις πιστεύει εἰς ἐμέ, τὰ ἔργα τὰ ὁποῖα κάμνω, καὶ ἐκεῖνος θέλει κάμῃ." Ἐδῶ ἐγκειται ἡ ἀπόδειξις τοῦ γνησίου Χριστιανισμοῦ, διότι, κατὰ τὸν Ἰάκωβον, "Πίστις ἄνευ ἔργων εἶναι νεκρά."

Ἀναδιφῶν κανεὶς τὰς δέλτους τῆς ἱστορίας δὲν δύναται νὰ διαφύγῃ ἀπὸ τὸ συμπέρασμα ὅτι αἱ διδασκαλίαι καὶ τὸ παράδειγμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἔχουν κάμῃ περισσότερα διὰ νὰ ἱδρύσουν τὸ βασίλειον τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀπὸ ὅσον ἔχουν κάμει ὅλα τὰ ἄλλα συστήματα μαζύ. Αὐτὸ τὸ γεγονὸς κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον ἀμαυρόνει τὴν μεγάλην συμβολὴν τὴν ὁποίαν προσέφεραν εἰς τήν πνευματικήν πρόοδον οἱ πατριάρχαι καὶ οἱ προφῆται, διότι ὁ Ἰησοῦς παραδεδεγμένος ἐβάσιζε τάς διδασκαλίας του ἐπί τῶν θεμελιωδῶν ἀληθειῶν αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀποκαλύπτονται εἰς τὰς Ἑβραϊκὰς Γραφάς. Ἡ μεγάλη ἀπομάκρυνσις ἀπὸ τὸν Ἰουδαϊσμὸν εἰς τὴν θεολογίαν τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἦτο ὅτι κατέλυσε τὰ στενὰ ὅρια μιᾶς φυλετικῆς θρησκείας καὶ ἔδωσε ἀπεριόριστον σκοπὸν καὶ ἐφαρμογὴν εἰς τὴν γνῶσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς παγκοσμίου θείας Ἀγάπης.

Ἡ πνευματικὴ θεραπεία ἤτις ἐφαρμόζεται τώρα διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἶναι ἡ ἀναπόφευκτος συνέπεια τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ. Εἶναι πράγματι ἡ ἐκπλήρωσις τῆς προρήσεως τοῦ Διδασκάλου, "Σημεῖα δὲ εἰς τοὺς πιστεύσαντας θέλουσι παρακολουθεῖ ταῦτα." Ἡ λειτουργία τῆς ἀληθινῆς θρησκείας εἶναι ὄχι μόνον νὰ θεραπεύῃ τὰ ἄτομα ἀπὸ τὰς ἀσθενείας τῆς σαρκός, ἀλλὰ, κατὰ τὰς Γραφάς, ὁ τελικός της σκοπὸς εἶναι ἡ θεραπεία τῶν ἐθνῶν τοὐτέστιν, ἡ ἐγκαθίδρυσις τοῦ βασιλείου τῆς οὐρανίου ἁρμονίας ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

Εἶναι γενικῶς παραδεδεγμένον ὅτι ἕνας ἄνθρωπος πρέπει πρῶτον νὰ μάθῃ νὰ ὑπακούῃ πρὶν ὁ ἴδιος καταστῇ ἱκανὸς νὰ κυβερνᾷ. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς προητοιμάζετο ἐπὶ τριάντα ἔτη διὰ τὴν δημοσίαν του ἀποστολήν. Ὄχι μόνον ἐγνώριζε τοὺς νόμους τοῦ Θεοῦ ὅπως ἀπεκαλύφθησαν εἰς τὸν Μωϋσῆν, ἀλλὰ ἔζη καὶ συμφώνως πρὸς αὐτούς. Ἦτο ἱκανὸς νὰ ὁμιλῇ μετὰ ἐξουσίας εἰς ἀμφότερα τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ τὴν ἀσθένειαν, καὶ νὰ ἐλευθερώνῃ τοὺς θνητοὺς ἀπὸ τὸ κακὸν εἰς κάθε μορφήν του. Ὅταν ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἀνεκάλυψε τὴν θεμελιώδη θείαν Ἀρχὴν τῶν διδασκαλιῶν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ηὗρεν ὅτι ἡ Χριστιανική θεραπεία εἶναι τόσον ἀποδεικτὶ σήμερον ὅσον ἦτο καὶ τὸν πρῶτον αἰῶνα τῆς ἐποχῆς μας, καὶ ὅτι αὐτὸ δύναται νὰ τὸ ἀποδείξῃ οἱοσδήποτε, ἀρκεῖ νὰ ἐννοῇ τὸν θεῖον νόμον καὶ νὰ ζῇ ἐν ὑπακοῇ πρὸς αὐτόν.

Περιγράφουσα τὴν ἰδίαν της πεῖραν κατὰ τὴν ἀνατολὴν τῆς ἀνακαλύψεώς της, ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σελ. 226), "Εἶδα ἐνώπιόν μου τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, ὑποδουλωμένους ἐπὶ ἔτη ὁλόκληρα εἰς ἕνα μὴ πραγματικὸν κύριον διότι ἐνόμιζαν ὅτι τὸ σῶμα τοὺς ἐκυβέρνα, μᾶλλον παρὰ ὁ Νοῦς." Ἕνεκα τῆς μεγάλης της ἀγάπης διὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, δέν ἠδύνατο νὰ συμβιβάσῃ τὰς ὀδύνας τῆς θνητῆς ὑπάρξεως μὲ τὰς ὑποσχέσεις τῆς θείας προστασίας τὰς περιεχομένας εἰς τὰς Γραφάς, καὶ κατόπιν ἀφιέρωσε τὴν ζωήν της εἰς τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦ νὰ ἀναβιώσῃ τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς θεραπευτικῆς καὶ νὰ ἐκθέσῃ τὴν Ἐπιστήμην κατὰ ἕνα τρόπον καταληπτόν. Στραφεῖσα εἰς τὰς Γραφὰς ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐθεραπεύθη ἡ ἰδία· καὶ ὅσον συνέχιζε τὴν ἔρευνάν της ἦτο ἱκανὴ νὰ μεταδώσῃ τὴν θεραπευτικὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους.

Εἷς τὸ αὐτὸ κεφάλαιον, τὸ ὁποῖον τιτλοφορεῖται "Βήματα Ἀληθείας," σελ. 229 τοῦ προηθέντος ἐγχειριδίου, τὸ ἑξῆς ἀναπόφευκτον συμπέρασμα παρουσιάζεται: "Ἐάν ὁ Νοῦς δὲν εἶναι ὁ κύριος ἁμαρτίας, ἀσθενείας, καὶ θανάτου, τότε αὐτὰ εἶναι ἀθάνατα, διότι εἶναι ἤδη ἀποδεδειγμένον ὅτι ἡ ὕλη δὲν τὰ ἔχει καταστρέψει, ἀλλὰ εἶναι ἡ βάσις καὶ τὸ στήριγμά των." Αὐτὴ ἡ διαφωτιστικὴ ἔκθεσις σαφῶς σύρει τὴν γραμμὴν μεταξὺ Πνεύματος καὶ ὕλης, καὶ ἐξηγεῖ τί ὁ Ἰησοῦς πρέπει νὰ ἐννοοῦσε ὅταν ἔλεγε: "Οὐδεὶς δύναται δύο κυρίους νὰ δουλεύῃ . . . Δὲν δύνασθε νὰ δουλεύητε Θεὸν καὶ Μαμμωνᾶ."

Ἡ ἐκλογὴ μεταξὺ τοῦ Νοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀντιθέτου ἀξιώσεως τῆς ὕλης, ἡ μεταξὺ τοῦ Πνεύματος καὶ τῆς σαρκός, ὅπως ἡ Βίβλος τὴν ἐκφράζει, πρέπει νὰ γίνεται συνεχῶς εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν. Αὐτὸς εἶναι ὁ ἀγὼν μεταξὺ Ἀληθείας καὶ πλάνης ὅστις θὰ ἐξακολουθήσῃ μέχρις ὅτου καὶ ἡ τελευταία θνητὴ σκέψις κατανικηθῇ. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὁ ὁποῖος ἀντεμετώπισε καὶ ἐνυρίευσε κάθε φᾶσιν ψευδοῦς δοξασίας, προέστρωσε τὴν ὁδὸν οὕτως ὥστε ὅλη ἡ ἀνθρωπότης νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὰ ἴχνη του. Ἐνίκησε τὸν θάνατον, "τὸν ἔσχατον ἐχθρὸν", διὰ τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του. Ἀπὸ αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν ἄποψιν τῆς ἀποδείξεως ἠμποροῦσε νὰ λέγῃ εἰς τοὺς ὀπαδούς του, "Θαρσεῖτε· ἐγὼ ἐνίκησα τὸν κόσμον."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Colors

I
AM so charmed with greens and yellows and blues
That sometimes I scarce see the shapes of things,
Or what they are or mean.

Thrown across a mahogany rocker, I see my dressing gown.
It is velvet and a rich blue,
Deeper than the sky, yet not so deep as the lake,
And I forget to dress for dinner,
But stand here gaping at the charm
Of the blue against the red-brown.

Now I am stitching on dark green linen.
I have stretched it across a terra cotta board on my lap,
And the contrast so fascinates me
I forget I dislike to use a needle.

Colors are poetry to me and music.
They bring many moods.
They quiet me by their delicacy.
They stir me by their glory.
Again they suggest far distant things
And memory and hope busy themselves making a pattern of the thoughts suddenly aroused.

I am so charmed with greens and yellows and blues.
Everywhere they call to me,
In the houses of my friends,
In the great out-doors, sky and grass and flowers, and the mountains and the sea.

I am so charmed with greens and yellows and blues.
I have not Quaker eyes to see
Gray, only gray, though its gentleness is like velvet and of rare beauty.
The rich brown of your hair, little daughter,
The rich brown of your hair against the green cushion,
The hazel lights of your eyes,
The rose of your cheeks and your lips
Enchant me. I catch my breath.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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United States Women's Squash Tourney Starts

Field of 37, Including Six English Stars, Play at Harvard Club

Play in the annual United States women's squash racquets championship got under way today on the courts of the Harvard Club of Boston. A field of 37 players, including six from England and one from Canada, added color to the event. The English players will compete as a team against an American side next week in defense of the international trophy, known as the Wolfe-Noel Cup.

Margot Lumb, who is England's new national champion as well as South of England titleholder, won her first-round match this morning from Margaret Bostwick of New York in three straight games, 15—10, 15—2, 15—3. Miss Lumb, who plays for Queen's Club, London, heads the foreign seeded list, and was the only English player who drew a first-round match. All the others were drawn in the second round.

America's No. 1 player and defending champion, Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., of Weston, Mass., had to play in the first round today. She drew Mrs. Kay Wycoff of New York as her opponent. Mrs. Howe won in straight games, 15—7, 15—5, 15—2.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie of England, past holder of the Southern England and Cornish Riviera championships, who plays first string for the International Sportsmen's Club, met and defeated another international player, Mrs. Herbert Lancaster of Montreal, Canada. Mrs. McKechnie ran up a lead of 10—3 in the first game before Mrs. Lancaster found her stride, forcing the game to 13-all. Mrs. McKechnie called for set-five and the battle for the initial game continued. The English star, using speed as her chief weapon, took the game at 18—16. She went on to win the other two games, both by close scores, 15—12, 15—11.

The fourth seeded overseas player, Nora Kelman, who plays for the Rump and the Sussex County Sports clubs, met and defeated Mrs. Harry C. Brunie of New York, the former Anna H. Fuller of Cambridge, Mass., in straight games, 15—13, 15—8, 15—11.

Other winners today were Anne Page of Philadelphia, seeded second in the American list; Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, also of Philadelphia, and Eleanor Pearson of New York, who defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., 15—7, 18—14, 15—6. The summary:

United States Women's Squash Racquets Championship—First Round

Margot Lumb, England, defeated Margaret Bostwick, New York, 15—10, 15—2, 15—3.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Mrs. Kay Wycoff, New York, 15—7, 15—5, 15—2.

Second Round

Eleanor Pearson, New York, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., 15—7, 18—14, 15—6.

Norah Kelman, England, defeated Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, New York, 15—13, 15—8, 15—11.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., defeated Mrs. H. Horner, New York, 15—12, 15—7, 15—8.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Henrick, New York, 15—11, 13—15, 15—9, 16—15.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Philadelphia, defeated Barbara Beresford, New York, 15—11, 18—17, 18—14.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie, England, defeated Mrs. Herbert Lancaster, Canada, 18—16, 15—12, 15—11.

Kit Klein Wins Races In 'Olympic Fund' Meet

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Kitty Klein, 19-year-old national champion from Buffalo, N. Y., skated to triumphs over the 400-yard and three-quarter mile distances in an ice skating meet for the benefit of the American Olympic fund at the Medinah Country Club yesterday.

Miss Klein defeated Madeline Horne of Oconomowoc, Wis., and Elsie Laskowitz of St. Louis in the quarter-mile event with a time of 48.6s., and finished in front of Eleanor Thiel of Chicago and Miss Horne in a 2m. 51.8s., three-quarter mile race for senior women.

Frank Stack of Winnipeg, member of the Canadian Olympic team, won the senior men's 440 in 40.8s., but trailed Marvin Swanson, St. Paul, in a 3m. 43.6s., mile race. Swanson was third in the quarter.

Cambria and Evers Agree

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Joseph Cambria, president of the Albany International League baseball club, announced last night that he had reached an agreement with Johnny Evers, former major league star, to act as general manager of the Albany club. A few minor details remain to be straightened out, he said, but all major points have been cleared up. They probably will complete the deal within the next few days.

College Squash Racquets

Harvard 8, Yale 1.

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GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of Bdy.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

Harvard's Athletic Director Reports To University Head

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, has submitted his annual report for 1933-34 to the president of the university. It is a very comprehensive document and gives much information which will be of interest to followers of Crimson athletics. He shows that curtailment of expenditures has continued to be the problem of the athletic committee during the past year. He also states that it has now reached a point where to curtail further will require a very definite change of policy in Harvard's entire athletic program.

He states that it is obvious that the upkeep of buildings, fields and equipment takes a considerable sum of money and that athletic competition also costs money. He declares that if Harvard is to continue in intercollegiate competition there is a limit in curtailment of expenditures beyond which it cannot go without embarrassment. He says he would not advocate that the entire student body should be assessed to furnish intercollegiate competition for a few, but in Harvard's case intercollegiate competition involves hundreds. For example, last year Harvard athletes competed in 387 different intercollegiate contests, and 53 of these were with Yale.

Depends on Gate Receipts

Director Bingham says that whether we like it or not, the fact is that at the present time Harvard's program is dependent on gate receipts. Such being the case, her intercollegiate teams must have facilities, coaching and opportunities comparable to those of her opponents. In his opinion the facilities are adequate and he also feels that the coaching is competent and intelligent. He says it may be that too much instruction is being furnished, but he has proceeded on the theory that if, for example, the game of football is a good game it should not be limited to the few who take part in intercollegiate competition. Last year Harvard provided football equipment and coaching for nearly 600 boys, distributed among varsity, junior varsity, house and freshman squads.

In speaking about the revenue obtained from football, he says:

"Without football receipts the expansion of our program would have been impossible, yet football is damned for all of our intercollegiate troubles. Frankly, I feel it has been damned too much, but at the same time I must confess that I am considerably worried where football will lead many institutions during the next few years. Deficits seem to furnish excuses for overlooking abuses. At least, the evils do not appear so real where the deficit reaches six digits with the decimal point after the sixth. I thought we were getting away from football camps for preseason training, but they are coming back. I felt also that the Carnegie Foundation report had eliminated the professional coach, whose main ambition was to acquire the best material and whose ideals were such that he was socially ostracized off the playing field, but even some of our best people now have him in their fold.

Difficult Problem

"It is difficult to solve these problems if the budget must be balanced by gate receipts alone, for, if this is the ultimate in college sports, the goal of course will be a team that will bring in gate receipts. This can be accomplished, but at what a price! Consider the wholesale turnover of football coaches which followed the past season! I believe our teams should play to win, but I cannot subscribe to a system where occasional failure to win a football game means the sacrifice of a competent coach.

"In our frantic desire to balance our athletic budgets I hope we shall not follow our usual American custom of resorting to extremes. There is much in intercollegiate competition that is desirable, and I hope we shall not lose all the gains we have made since the war. If budgets must balance, gate receipts are not an evil unless they become the main consideration of our program."

Harvard has ever regarded Yale as her chief rival and the objective game in each sport has always been the one against the Blue. That this rivalry is growing more and more popular is shown in his statement that: "During the past year there were nine Harvard House vs. Yale College contests in football, touch football, squash racquets, basketball, swimming, baseball, tennis, rowing and golf. The outstanding features of these contests were the good spirit and the informality of the play, and I hope these features will be preserved. The administrative boards of both Harvard and Yale have wisely agreed that scholastic standing shall have no bearing on elegibility for these contests."

Giants Lose to All-Stars

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 4 (AP)—The New York Giants, champions of the professional football world, were beaten 9-to-0 by a hastily gathered team of Pacific coast gridiron stars yesterday. Bill Smith, former University of Washington end, scored with a 22-yard field goal for the All-Stars early in the first quarter and Howard Ebding, former St. Mary's end, intercepted a pass and raced 54 yards for a touchdown in the fourth. The ball was placed in position for Smith's kick by two consecutive plays by Sorboe, who ran 13 yards after faking a pass and then, on the next play, passed 35 yards to Hal Moe, former Oregon State College back, to put the ball on the 18-yard line. In the fourth period Ebding intercepted the pass of Ed Danowski, Giant halfback, and raced 54 yards to the goal.

Whitehead Wins Golf Crown

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Charles Whitehead of South River, N. J., hard-hitting, consistent former New Jersey scholastic champion, Saturday won the national title of golf club champion, defeating C. Bayard Mitchell of St. Petersburg, Fla., 6 and 5, in the final match. Whitehead, conqueror Friday of the medalist and favorite, Celeste Durand of Garden City, L. I., finished the morning 13 with a margin of 5-up on Mitchell. With steady stroking and hard driving, the ex-scholastic champion, coupled 38's for a 76 on the first 18.

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Reports

Notman

William J. Ringham
Harvard Athletic Director

Leonard-Kirkbride Win Racquets Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—J. Richard Leonard and Malcolm Kirkbride of New York, both graduates of Harvard in 1933, added another national racquets doubles title to their list over the week end. On Saturday they won the United States championship at the Philadelphia Racquet Club when they defeated Edward M. Edwards and Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia in the final.

The youthful New Yorkers recently captured the doubles championship of Canada on a Montreal court. On Saturday they had to play five games to overcome the Edwards-Pearson team. The new champions captured the first game at 15—12, but were outplayed in the second and third games, which were won by the Philadelphians at 18—14, 15—7. Attacking with speed, the Leonard-Kirkbridge team was able to run out the match at 15—5, 15—3.

Leonard holds the Tuxedo Gold Racket, which he won recently. Edwards is the national singles champion, and observers believe he will have a battle when he defends his United States crown.

College Basketball Results

Alfred 29, Rochester 28.
Annapolis 24, Pittsburgh 22.
Baldwin-Wallace 39, Bluffton 21.
Butler 56, Western Reserve 39.
Capital 45, Ohio Northern 38.
Canisius 28, St. Peter's (J. C.) 22.
C. C. N. Y. 38, Temple 28.
Clemson 20, Furman 17.
Colorado Aggies 22, Colorado C. 14.
Creighton 36, Drake 34.
Defiance 31, Cedarville 21.
Denver A. C. 40, Colorado 8.
Duke 31, W. and L. 27.
Duluth T. 43, Mankato T. 28.
Duquesne 26, West Point 23.
Georgia Tech 32, Georgia 27.
Grinnell 51, Washburn 32.
Hamline 37, St. Mary's 21.
Illinois Wesleyan 31, N. Illinois T. 25.
Indiana Central 31, Manchester 25.
Iowa S. T. 28, Simpson 26.
Jamestown C. 44, Ellendale N. 28.
Kansas State 27, Missouri 20.
Kent State 44, Hiram 23.
Lock Haven T. 61, Kutztown T. 31.
Long Island 37, St. Francis 11.
Loyola (Md.) 32, W. Maryland 30.
MacAlester 49, St. Thomas (St. P.) 26.
Maryland 44, Virginia 24.
Miami (Ohio) 30, Wilmington 20.
Millersville T. 40, Bloomsburg T. 34.
Minnesota 36, Iowa 35.
Montana State 49, Montana 23.
Muhlenberg 36, Drexel 34.
Muskingum 40, Heidelberg 26.
New Hampshire 42, Boston 28.
North Carolina 32, Wake Forest 21.
North Dakota 49, S. D. State 31.
Notre Dame 38, Washington 15.
Oberlin 42, Allegheny 21.
Otterbein 33, Ashland 32.
Penn 53, Dubuque 35.
Pennsylvania 32, Yale 28.
Penn A. C. 57, Moravian 29.
Purdue 48, Chicago 35.
Rutgers 58, Tufts 27.
St. Joseph's 33, Anderson 25.
Salem 46, West Liberty 29.
South Carolina 36, Virginia M. I. 20.
Superior T. 47, Stout 24.
Texas Christian 25, Baylor 20.
Union 35, Stevens T. 28.
Upsala 27, Holy Cross 25.
Wabash 48, Oakland City 31.
Washington Col 40, St. John's (Md.) 21.
Wooster 26, Case 20.
Wyoming 34, Denver 33.
Xavier 29, Ohio Wesleyan 26.
Youngstown 29, Ohio C. of C. 27.

Harry Wolf Retains Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Feb. 4—Harry F. Wolf of Montclair and New York Athletic Club is still the New Jersey squash tennis champion. But in the final played at Short Hills Club yesterday he had one of the hardest battles of his career, as Philip T. Moore, also of Montclair, who plays with Columbia University Club, fought him every inch of the way, and carried him to four games, scored at 18—16, 11—15, 15—9, 15—8.

Stevens Shatters Record

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 4 (AP)—The national collegiate record for the 440-yard swim was shattered here Saturday by Midshipman Jimmy Stevens as the United States Naval Academy defeated the University of Virginia, 53 to 22. Stevens was clocked in 5m. 14.7s., for the quarter mile swim, as he outdistanced his three rivals in the event. Four watches clocked Stevens as he clipped 9.1 seconds from the standing mark of 5m. 23.8s., held since 1926 by O'Connor of Stanford University.

Howell to Enter Pictures

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 4 (AP)—Milard (Dixie) Howell, brilliant University of Alabama football player and hero of this year's Rose Bowl, prepared Saturday to sign a motion picture contract casting him as the star of a serial, "The Adventures of Frank Merriwell." Howell arrived secretly by airplane from Detroit two days ago. He had gone there to discuss the possibility of a baseball contract with Mickey Cochrane's Detroit Tigers.

United States Wins Over English Team At Squash Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 — United States women's team of 1934 proved too powerful for the 1935 British women's squash racquets team when the latter made their American debut on Saturday, in a series of matches at the Junior League Club of New York. The score was 4 matches to 2, though two of the American victories were by the slightest of margins.

The narrower courts and the high telltale played a large part in the victory of the Americans. The British game is much softer and has more finesse than that of the harder hitting Americans, and the angle shots did not work well in many cases. In only two cases were the British able to overcome the handicap, when Mrs. Ian McKechnie, at No. 3, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, coming from behind after losing the first two games, and when Rachel Sykes won in four games from the captain of the American team, Eleonora R. Sears, in sixth position.

The powerful driving of Anne Page, finally wore down the greater finesse of the new British leader, Margot Lumb, who plays lefthanded, and after trailing at two games to one, the Philadelphian won the next two games and the match, 9—15, 15—11, 9—15, 15—12, 15—12. Similarly, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., outlasted, rather than outplayed the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, captain of the British team, who was at match point in the fourth game, but failed to obtain it. This was the final match of the day, and a British victory would have made the teams even. The score was 15—13, 14—18, 9—15, 16—15, 12—12. The summaries:

International Women's Squash Racquets Match—Junior League Club
Americans 4, British 2

Anne Page, United States, defeated Margot Lumb, 9—15, 15—11, 9—15, 15—12, 15—12.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., United States, defeated the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, 15—13, 14—18, 9—15, 16—15, 15—12.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie, England, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, 15—17, 9—15, 15—3, 12—12, 15—9.

Mrs. William J. Buff Jr., United States, defeated Norah Kelman, 15—10, 12—15, 4—15, 15—9, 18—16.

Cecile Bowes, United States, defeated Betty Cooke, 16—17, 17—18, 15—5, 15—5, 15—10.

Rachel Sykes, England, defeated Eleonora R. Sears, 15—13, 11—15, 15—11, 16—15.

Arsenal Gunners Defeat Sheffield

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The favorites for the English Football League cup competition, the Arsenal Gunners, registered an expected victory on their home grounds today in regular league play, defeating Sheffield Wednesday, 4 to 1. Meanwhile the second-place Sunderland, trailing the Gunners in the standings, received a setback, losing to Derby County, 3 to 1.

Stoke City went to Middlesbrough and also suffered a setback, losing, 2 to 0. Manchester City moved ahead of both Stoke City and Sunderland, trouncing Leicester City, 6 to 3, in Manchester.

Bolton Wanderers kept on top in the second division, although the best they could do was hold Bradford City to a 1-to-1 tie at Bradford. Norwich City, surprise team which is still in the running for the cup competition, turned back Manchester United in Norwich, 3-2.

The champion Rangers traveled to Edinburgh to defeat Hibernians 2-1 and maintain their four-point lead in the first division of the Scottish Football League. The second-place Celtic kept pace, defeating Albion Rovers 5-1 at home.

Lekang Wins Ski Meet

SOUTHWICK, Mass., Feb. 4 (AP)—Anton Lekang of Norway and New Haven, Conn., former United States amateur champion, took the honors in the professional ski jump held at the King Philip's Ski Club here yesterday afternoon before a large crowd. The meet dedicated the new jumping hill. Lekang piled up 362 points with Strand Mikkelson of Greenfield, another former United States champion, finishing second with 347 points. Clarence Olsen of Hartford, Conn., Jimmy Failla of Greenfield and Bert Wilchek of Ironwood, Mich., followed in that order. Lekang set the hill record of 124 feet.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	17	5	9	93	75	39
Providence	13	6	8	70	64	32
Quebec	13	3	14	88	89	29
New Haven	11	4	14	75	84	26
Philadelphia	10	2	19	67	101	22

Result Feb. 2
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
Results Feb. 3
Providence 3, Philadelphia 1.
New Haven 3, Boston 0.

Mac Smith Wins Medal Honors

GLENDALE, Calif., Feb. 4 (AP)—Macdonald Smith, sturdy Scot, who learned his golf in old Carnoustie, added another par round of 70 to his sensational total in winning medal play honors of the Oakmont $6500 open tournament yesterday with a 72-hole total of 275, five strokes under par.

College Swimming Results

Dartmouth 37, Springfield 34.
Girard 49, Coatesville H. 26.
Annapolis 53, Virginia 22.
Syracuse 38, Union 33.
W. and L. 42, W. and M. 33.

College Wrestling Results

Annapolis 16, Virginia M. I. 16.
Cornell C. 19, Minnesota 13.
Kansas 23, Nebraska 11.
New York A. C. 17, Lehigh 15.
Ohio State 33, West Virginia 3.

College Hockey Results

Boston 5, West Point 2.
Harvard 7, Williams 3.
Lake Placid A. C. 3, Colgate 2.
Minnesota 3, Michigan Tech 0.
Yale 5, Dartmouth 2.

Hornbostel Sets World Record In 600-Yard Event

Indiana University Star Takes Spotlight Away From Cunningham

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Charles C. Hornbostel, Indiana University graduate, furnished the big sensation on Saturday evening at Madison Square Garden, when the 28th annual games of the Millrose Athletic Association were run off in brilliant style. With a double victory, culminating in a new world's record, the middle-distance runner stood out as one of the finest runners ever to appear in the indoor track world. Early in the meet he won the 1000-yard run as he did last year, 1 second behind the indoor record of Harold C. Cutbill, Boston A. A., of 2m. 12s., made back in 1922. Then, in the final battle of the evening, the Millrose 600, his final sprint, after trailing for three quarters of the race, carried him to a record of 1m. 11.3s., just .3s. better than that made by Alan B. Helffrich, made in 1925, at the old Madison Square Garden.

Almost as great a sensation occurred in the famous Wanamaker Mile, when C. Gene Venzke came close to the biggest upset of the evening, by carrying Glenn V. Cunningham to the tape before the star of American milers could win the event, by a margin of only six yards. The spectators had come expecting to see another duel between Cunningham and William R. Bonthron, and had completely overlooked Venzke. But the latter, after running his customary third and fourth-place race, suddenly broke away in a sprint which carried him right to the front, with two laps to go, and he held the advantage until halfway through the last lap, when Cunningham got in front once more, and held the advantage to the end. Venzke was 1 1-5s. behind the winner, Bonthron was far below his previous form, having little in reserve and came in a bad third, almost 5s. behind the leader.

Cornelius Johnson of Compton Junior College, Los Angeles, came within a hair of making a new world indoor record in the high jump, in his initial appearance of the season, but after winning the event from such great jumpers as George B. Spitz Jr., New York A. C.; Albert H. Threadgill of Temple University, and Harold M. Osborn, who appeared in his tenth Millrose meet with much of his 15-year-record skill, he made three tries at 6 ft. 9 in., only to scrape the bar as he passed over it on each occasion. He has an unusual style, landing flat on the floor to complete his jump.

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	17	4	10	72	56	38
Boston	16	3	12	73	67	35
Rangers	15	4	11	90	85	34
Detroit	11	7	12	76	67	29
Canadian Division						
Toronto	21	3	10	99	73	45
Montreal	16	2	11	80	51	34
Canadiens	10	5	14	59	83	25
Americans	7	7	18	62	89	23
St. Louis	6	5	22	57	97	17

Results Feb. 2
Montreal 3, Boston 1.
Americans 2, Toronto 1.
Results Feb. 3
Rangers 5, Detroit 3.
Chicago 3, Americans 2.
Canadiens 1, St. Louis 1, overtime.

Allan Potts Wins Senior Title

FERNDALE, N. Y., Feb. 4 (AP)—Allan Potts of Brooklyn won the men's senior title of the interstate speed skating championships conducted yesterday under the auspices of the Middle Atlantic Speed Skating Association. Potts won the first three events, the 220, 440 and 880-yard races, to pile up his winning margin of 90 points. Second was Herbert Van Tuten of Halidon, N. J., with 40 points, while Cliff Spellman of Brooklyn and H. Easelman of Paterson, N. J., tied for third with 30. Muriel Wilson of Darien, Conn., won the women's senior title with 70 points against 60 for Helen Bayhill of Hempstead, N. Y. The intermediate crown went to Tony Smith of Utica with 60 points.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	6	12	92	70	32
London	15	3	12	84	76	30
Buffalo	14	3	13	72	83	28
Cleveland	14	0	14	72	77	28
Syracuse	12	1	16	75	81	24
Windsor	11	5	15	65	73	22

Results Feb. 2
Buffalo 4, Syracuse 3.
Cleveland 5, Windsor 2.
London 3, Detroit 2.
Results Feb. 3
Detroit 4, Cleveland 2.
Syracuse 3, Buffalo 2.

Bellande to Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 4 (AP)—The Minneapolis Baseball Club of the American Association has purchased Mike Bellande, a young third baseman, from New Orleans of the Southern Association, it was announced Saturday by President M. J. Kelly.

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Stevens Brothers Are the Winners In U. S. Bobsleighing

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 4 (AP)—Lake Placid's famous bobbing Stevens brothers are monarchs of American bobsleighing.

In record-smashing performances that exceeded even their own hopes, the husky athletes who got their early training as children in this Adirondack resort made a clean sweep of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States two-man and four-man championships on icy Mount Van Hoevenberg this week end.

J. Hubert and F. Paul Stevens roared down the treacherous mile-and-a-half run in four breath-taking heats to snare the two-man title in the total time of 7m. and 50.37s., which was 6.74s. better than the national record.

They clipped 1m. 70s. off the single heat course record they set in the 1932 Olympics.

Twenty-four hours later, Curtis Stevens piloted his four-man bobsleigh to a third consecutive national title in a performance that knocked 9.11s. off the four-heat course record and 1.26s. off the single-heat course mark.

His total time was 7m. 3.40s. and his best heat 1m. 44.90s.

The four-man title was not without keen competition, however, furnished by the sleigh driven by Donna Fox of the Bronx. The latter's total time was only .99s. behind Stevens'.

The national situation well in hand, the Stevenses turned their attention to the tryouts this coming week-end to determine America's representatives in the 1936 Olympics in Germany. They conceded they have little hope of bettering further the marks they set up Saturday and Sunday, particularly in the four-mar competition.

"Naturally, we'll try our best to better this mark we set up in the four-man races," said rugged Curtis Stevens, "but the pace we set in winning Sunday is some mark to shoot at."

Fourteen men will be selected to represent this country in the 1936 Olympics, on basis of their performances in forthcoming tryouts and on past achievements.

Elizabeth T. & C. C. Wins New Jersey Team Title

Metropolitan Class B Squash Tennis Standing—New Jersey Division

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	9	3	40	18	.750
Essex Club	8	4	39	21	.667
Montclair A. C.	5	7	26	33	.416
Short Hills Club	2	10	13	46	.167

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Elizabeth Town & Country Club will represent the New Jersey division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association Class B team championship, as the result of the final round, played Saturday, after a week's postponement on account of the New Jersey individual championship. Its team defeated Short Hills Club, last year winner, on the courts of the latter, 4—1. In the other scheduled match, between Montclair Athletic Club and Essex Club, the former defaulted, following the receipt of the news from Short Hills. The summary:

Elizabeth T. & C. C. 4, Short Hills Club 1

Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth, defeated George L. Lewis, 15—10, 15—8.

Joseph N. De Raismes, Elizabeth, defeated F. F. Stevenson, 15—9, 15—12.

Milo H. Westerfield Jr., Elizabeth, defeated Page Chapman Jr., 15—8, 15—9.

G. H. Froelich, Elizabeth, defeated A. K. Marckwald, 15—17, 15—9, 15—10.

Herbert S. Hall, Short Hills, won from Houston E. Landis by default.

Writers Reward Three

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association paid honor to three of the game's outstanding celebrities last night—Dizzy Dean, great right-hander of the St. Louis Cardinals, Walter J. (Rabbit) Maranville, veteran infielder of the Boston Braves, and Connie Mack, patriarch of major league managers. With more than 700 guests applauding, the writers awarded one plaque to Dean as 1934's top-ranking player; another to Maranville as the player who had done most for baseball over a long stretch of years, and to Mack the scribes' all-time meritorious award, a prize previously given to such figures as Miller Huggins, John McGraw and Wilbert Robinson.

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Sporting Around the Hub

JOHN HIGGINS and Matthew Chrostowski of the Providence Central High School, two of the outstanding swimmers in the country, set records over the week end in the first annual open Harvard interscholastic swimming meet, held Saturday in the Harvard University pool. Central High won the Class B competition, while Andover carried away honors in Class A with 31 points.

Higgins set a new world record in the 100-yard breaststroke swim at 1m. 4 4-5s. He held the national interscholastic record of 1m. 7.7s. That time he broke in the trials when he turned in a 1m. 5 4-5s. performance. This record, unfortunately, cannot be claimed officially, since there were only two watches held on him. His world record will be claimed, however. Chrostowski set his interscholastic record in the 100-yard event when he clipped 3-5s. off his former record. The new time is 53 1-5s.

Harvard's racketers took the measure of Yale's players in a dual squash racquets match played on the courts of the Harvard Club of Boston over the week end. The Yale players, who requested the match be played at the Harvard Club instead of Harvard University's Linden-Street courts, bowed to the Crimson team, 8 matches to 1. Harvard has a number of first-class players including Germaine G. Glidden and E. Rotan Sar., jr., who recently won the Canadian doubles championship. Following the varsity match, Johnny Skillman, assistant Yale coach and recent winner of the United States professional championship, beat Jack Barnaby, assistant coach at Harvard, three games to one.

The Harvard poloists took another beating at the hands of the 110th Cavalry Dragoons at the Commonwealth Armory on Saturday night, 11½ to 4. The other two games played resulted in a victory for the Artillery team over the First Corps Area regular army officers, 3 to 1, and a victory for the Class C leaders, Harvard Freshmen, who beat the Cavalry Cossacks, 10 to 2. John Roosevelt, the youngest son of President Roosevelt, lead the Crimson Colts in scoring with six goals.

The Harvard Club of Boston defeated the Agawam Hunt Club squash racquets players, 5 to 0, in a match played in Providence, R. I. Thomas E. Jansen Jr., A. M. Sonnabend, J. G. Cornish, G. Stewart and A. L. Devens Jr. were the Harvard Club winners.

William M. Mullen, Boston Park Department sport official, has been elected to a life membership in the Eastern Massachusetts District Board of Basketball Officials. Mullen has done great work on the Boston playgrounds, organizing the largest basketball, baseball and football leagues in the United States.

Appeal to Officials On Whistle Blowing

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The rules committee of the American Football Coaches Association met for eight hours Saturday and its sole major recommendation was an appeal to officials to be a little slower on blowing the whistle to give the ball carrier a chance to gain every possible inch of ground before his forward progress is actually stopped.

Evading such radical changes as permitting forward passing from any point behind the line of scrimmage and the returning of goal posts to the goal line, 28 college and scolastic coaches voted to recommend to the intercollegiate rules group a supplemental note to the rule governing forward progress.

"We recommend," the committee proposed, "that the following supplemental note be added: 'A player who is on his feet and is not firmly in the grasp of an opponent shall be permitted to run, or to make a forward or lateral pass (provided he is five yards behind the line of scrimmage) or a kick.'"

In this connection the present rule permits the referee to blow his whistle promptly "when any portion of his (the ball carrier's) person except his hands or feet touch the ground."

Grant Wins New York Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Once more the leading member of the Harvard Club squash racquets team won the Metropolitan singles championship on Saturday, when Robert Grant 3d, making his initial appearance this season since his graduation from Harvard, swamped Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club, in the final round at the University Club, in straight sets, scored at 15—10, 15—5, 15—8. Beekman Pool of the Harvard Club was the winner for the last two seasons, with his elder brother, J. Lawrence Pool 2d preceding him for the two previous years. Pool expected to defend his title, but was compelled to withdraw at the start on account of law examinations.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 22, Pennsylvania 5.
Hamilton 12, Union 5.
Notre Dame 12, Purdue 5.
Rutgers 10, Drew 7.
Yale 14, Salle d'Armes Vince 13.

College Rifle Results

Annapolis 1380, N. Y. U. 1366.
Drexel 1322, Valley Forge M. A. 1217.
West Point 1365, Yale 1302.
West Point 1369, Fordham 1266.

College Polo Results

Harvard 11½, 110th Dragoons 4.
West Point 22, Squadron A 8.
Yale 17, First Cavalry (Clev.) 13½.

Restoring of Skill Sought for Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Persons whose skill has lessened through long periods of unemployment and so have joined the ranks of the "unemployables" are those for whom the Bureau of Homeless Men is making a special effort. Long continued idleness is producing many "unemployables" among the able-bodied men who seek help at the bureau, according to G. Myron Gwinner, the director.

Mr. Gwinner tells of a musician who has worked with pick and shovel whenever he could during the past two years and as a result his fingers have lost the cunning that was necessary to play his instrument. Months of practice will be necessary before he can play again.

College Gymnastic Result

Rutgers 28, Gettysburg 6.
Springfield 18, East Stroudsburg 18.
Wyoming Sem. 34, Haverford 0.
Yale 19½, West Point 8½.

College Waterpolo Result

New York A. C. 21, Annapolis 4.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Surprise For Mayor John Bear

By **Ralph Bergengren**

MR. CHIPMUNK had hidden his copy of the Animal Town Gazette, for he knew he would not have time to read it before dinner and he wanted to read it afterward before Mr. Mouse borrowed it.

"I think, Sarah," said Mr. Chipmunk, "yes, I think this time I have hidden the Gazette where Mouse won't find it. Yes, I think so."

"Where did you hide it, Cornelius?" asked Mrs. Chipmunk, bringing the toasted nuts in from the kitchen and putting them on the table.

"Sitting on it," said Mr. Chipmunk.

"Much good that will do," said Mrs. Chipmunk." "You'll have to get up when you come to dinner."

"I had thought of that," said Mr. Chipmunk. "I shall bring the Gazette with me and sit on it there."

"If I were you," said Mrs. Chipmunk, "I should leave the Gazette on the chair. And when Mouse comes in I should say, politely but firmly, that I hadn't read it myself."

"Oh, I couldn't do that," said Mr. Chipmunk nervously. "I couldn't do that."

"I suppose not," said Mrs. Chipmunk. "Well, bring your Gazette."

Mr. Chipmunk brought his Gazette, which, of course, was the small edition for small animals, to the table. He sat down on it and helped himself to a toasted nut. But he had hardly begun to nibble when there was a knock at the door and he jumped up to open it.

It was Mr. Mouse.

"Hello, Chipmunk," said Mr. Mouse. "Don't let me interrupt your dinner. Just ran in to borrow your Animal Town Gazette. Ah, there it is. I see it. On your chair. Thank you. Send it back by Willie." And away went Mr. Mouse with the Animal Town Gazette.

A Present for Mayor Bear

"I see by the Gazette, Emmaline," said Mr. Mouse, glancing at the headlines before he sat down to his own dinner, "that John Bear has been re-elected mayor."

"I should think he might be," said Mrs. Mouse, stirring her cheese soup. "With nobody ever running against him."

"They wouldn't have the heart," said Mr. Mouse. "But an election is always exciting."

"I suppose somebody else ought to be elected mayor once in a while," said Mrs. Mouse. "But I'm sure I don't know what John Bear would do with himself if he wasn't mayor. And of course there has to be a mayor so that he can make his annual address."

"I think," said Mr. Mouse, speaking to the whole family, Mrs. Mouse, Willie Mouse, and little Henry Mouse in his high chair, "that Animal Town ought to give Bear an automobile. It would show what we think of him. The idea should be agitated. I shall begin agitating it tomorrow."

"Hurrah for Papa!" cried Willie Mouse, waving his spoon.

"Gr-r-r-r bubble-bubble," cried little Henry Mouse, pounding with his spoon on his wooden tray and then throwing it on the floor.

"Eat your cheese soup before it gets cold, Mr. Mouse," said Mrs. Mouse, picking up little Henry's spoon. "Where in the woods would we get an automobile?"

"Make it," said Mr. Mouse. "Carpenter Bear is very ingenious and I dare say Drake could tell him a good deal about how they are made. But we must first have an organization and then the organization must appoint a committee. I shall begin agitating the idea tomorrow."

Willie Mouse Pipes Up

"I want to see it," said Willie Mouse, who was very proud of his father and believed that whenever Mr. Mouse planned anything it was as good as done already. "I've never seen an automobile."

At that time nobody in Animal Town except Mr. Drake had ever seen an automobile, but everybody knew what an automobile was because there had been a picture of one, drawn from memory by Mr. Drake, in the Animal Town Gazette.

Mr. Drake was a traveler, for he was the only person in Animal Town who was not what human people call "wild" and before he came and settled in Animal Town he had lived where there were a great many automobiles.

But although everybody had read the piece about automobiles that Mr. Drake had written for the Animal Town Gazette nobody had taken it very seriously and some thought it was just something Mr. Drake had made up. As Mrs. Chipmunk had said to Mr. Chipmunk after Mr. Mouse had returned that copy of the Gazette, "I suppose there may be such things somewhere. But what's the use of them when you've got four good legs of your own?" And Mr. Chipmunk had replied that, as he understood Drake, people who used automobiles had only two legs and perhaps that made the difference.

"I should think," said Mrs. Mouse, "that the first thing to do would be to see Carpenter Bear and Mr. Drake."

"You might think so," said Mr. Mouse. "But these things are not done that way. First you must have an organization. I think I will call it the John Bear Automobile Association. And then the association must appoint a committee.

"And then the committee must approach Carpenter Bear and Mr. Drake. And then Carpenter Bear and Mr. Drake must make the automobile. And then the president of the association must present the automobile to Mayor Bear. And of course Bear must know nothing about it himself. He must be surprised."

"But it will be you who did it, Papa," said Willie Mouse.

"Maybe. Maybe," said Mr. Mouse.

"Your Papa is never one to take credit, Willie," said Mrs. Mouse, smiling affectionately at Mr. Mouse across the table. "But he does love to agitate."

Mr. Mouse Starts a Campaign

The next morning Mr. Mouse began agitating. He put on his best clothes and called first on Mr. T. Wentworth Bear at his office in the business part of Animal Town. Mr. Mouse knew that if T. Wentworth Bear joined the John Bear Automobile Association all the other animals in town would want to.

"An association to give John an automobile?" said Mr. T. Wentworth Bear. "Why not a gold watch?"

"He's got a gold watch," said Mr. Mouse.

"Or a gold-headed cane?" suggested Mr. T. Wentworth Bear.

"He's got one of those too," said Mr. Mouse.

"But an automobile!" said Mr. T. Wentworth Bear. "Where would we get an automobile?"

"Make it," said Mr. Mouse, going on to explain about Carpenter Bear and Mr. Drake.

"But what would he do with it?" asked Mr. T. Wentworth Bear. "He's still got four legs."

"It's the only thing we can give him that he hasn't got already," said Mr. Mouse. "And it would lift him up so that everybody could see him when he goes to the Town Hall for the annual address."

"There's something in that," admitted Mr. T. Wentworth Bear.

"Well, well, Mouse, I'll take two tickets—I mean I'll be one of your John Bear Automobile Associates. But we must keep what we are doing a secret from John."

"We'll do that all right," said Mr. Mouse. "He'll be surprised."

"Ha-ha-ha!" laughed Mr. T. Wentworth Bear.

"Ha-ha-ha!" laughed Mr. Mouse.

So Mr. Mouse got out his fountain pen and wrote the name of T. Wentworth Bear on a piece of paper, and his own name on the next line—

T. Wentworth Bear
William Henry Mouse

—because he thought they looked better that way, and hurried off to agitate somebody else.

One afternoon, about a week or two after Mr. Mouse had agitated Mr. T. Wentworth Bear, Mrs. John Bear came home from an afternoon's shopping and found the Mayor sitting by the fire after a busy day at the Town Hall. She kissed him playfully on top of his head.

Mayor Bear's Automobile

"I wonder whatever Carpenter Bear is making now," remarked Mrs. Bear, taking off her bonnet.

"I don't know," said the Mayor, smiling at the fire. "What makes you wonder, Anne?"

"There's such a to-do in his workyard!" said Mrs. Bear. "Sawing and hammering and a noise like somebody putting up a stovepipe. Of course I couldn't see over that high fence, but I was curious enough to peek through a knothole. And then all I could see was Carpenter Bear and Mr. Drake arguing with each other over what looked like a map. But I could hear them arguing. And Carpenter Bear said perhaps they would have to have somebody run along underneath and push because he didn't see how else they could make the thing go. And then Mr. Drake said perhaps they would, but it wasn't the right way.

"They are making me an automobile," said Mayor Bear.

"Making you an automobile!" exclaimed Mrs. Bear. "Whatever do they want to make you an automobile for? You've still got your four legs."

"To show how they appreciate me," said Mayor Bear. "But you mustn't say anything about it, my dear. It's a surprise. William Henry Mouse started it, and they're planning to have the automobile standing outside the house when we come out to go to the Town Hall to deliver my annual address."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mrs. John Bear. "But isn't that just like William Henry Mouse!"

So the day came, and Willie Mouse stood in the crowd and watched Mayor and Mrs. John Bear ride past on their way to the Town Hall. Mr. T. Wentworth Bear, who had been elected president of the John Bear Automobile Association, sat at the wheel with Mr. William Henry Mouse, who had been elected vice-president, sitting beside him on the other half of the front seat.

Mrs. John Bear smiled and Mayor Bear bowed, now this way and then that way. Everybody in Animal Town was out and all in their best clothes. Mr. T. Wentworth Bear kept the horn honking, and Editor Squirrel dashed right across in front of the automobile in his haste to get to his office and write all about it for the Animal Town Gazette.

Willie Mouse had one thought that kept going over and over in his proud little head.

"Papa did it," said Willie Mouse to himself.

"Papa Did It," Said Willie Mouse to Himself.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Indoor Gardens

PERHAPS there is nothing quite so fascinating as watching things grow, particularly if they will grow fast. Jack's beanstalk grew so quickly that first it wasn't there at all and then, all of a minute, it had mounted up to Giant Land.

The Beanstalk Garden I am going to tell you about will not do quite that, but it will grow very rapidly, and you will be able to see what the roots are doing all the time as well as the leaves.

Choose some Scarlet Runner beans, for they are the quickest workers. Now roll some moss in blotting-paper—if you cannot get moss use some clean white rag—and put it in a lamp-glass. Place the beans where they can be seen between the paper and the glass, and then stand the whole thing in a glass jar with sufficient water to keep the moss moist. Very soon you will see the tiny green shoots popping out of the beans and growing up and up exactly like the beanstalk in the fairy-tale.

Now I am going to tell you how you can grow your own name, or draw a picture, in a cress garden. It is very simple.

First lay a piece of flannel on a plate or tray and make a pencil outline of your name on it; or else draw an animal—a rabbit sitting up or hopping along makes a good outline, or a mother hen with two baby chicks, or a fat little pig, or a goose running fussily along. The flannel must then be made damp and the lines carefully covered with tiny cress-seed. In a few days, if the flannel is kept moist, your name, or the drawing, will begin to grow until you can see it quite clearly.

I used to grow a miniature lawn in my nursery. It looked so fresh and green, and was quite easy to make. This is how I did it. First I scratched ridges all over a cork mat. (Cork mats are cheap to buy, but if you have an old one it will do because the grass will hide any broken or torn parts.) The scratchings are to keep the grass seeds that you sprinkle over it from falling off the mat or being blown away. The seeds quickly settle themselves, and push their roots into the roughened cork, and very soon form a little lawn. If you have some spring bulbs that you would like to grow in your lawn, make some holes in the cork mat into which they can sit, and place the mat in a shallow dish of water. Very soon they will send roots down into the water, and leaves and flowers up among the grass, and a charming little spring garden will result.

Mrs. Eddy As I Knew Her

Edited and Reviewed by
HUGH A. STUDDERT KENNEDY

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Book Review

Talking Leaves: Julius King. Harter Publishing Co. Cleveland.

Talking Leaves will fit well into almost any pocket. When a strange leaf is found, it may be placed beside one of the 59 diagrams in the book and in that way it will soon tell what tree it came from, where the tree grows and what special uses or characteristics it has.

About Verses, Pets and Other Things

Our Mail Bag

Toledo, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am a girl 6 years old and I like to have my mother read the stories on the Children's Page to me. I like to color the pictures, too.

I learned to memorize the little verse that Phyllis B., age 12, sent to the Mail Bag and I recited it in kindergarten. May I thank her for it. The teacher asked me to teach it to the class.

Carmen Marie K.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 11 years old.

I would like to write to some little boy or girl in some foreign country. I am especially interested in Belgium, because I am studying that country in school, and I am very much interested in this country. And I promise to answer any letter that I receive. Beverly L.

Kenmore, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 8 years old, and live in a house in a small village. I have a lively Chow dog, and he is all brown, and his name is Cubbie. He is full of tricks and plays all day long. I also have a South American canary who sings sweet songs. I once had two white rabbits—Pinkie and Cotton Tail. I love to read books on football and Indians. I would like to hear from a boy my age living in Japan or some other foreign country and exchange photographs. Richard Albert H.

The following would like to receive letters:

David L. S., Dresden, Germany. David is an American living in Germany for one year. Interested in stamp collecting.

Allan M. G. (9), Kankakee, Illinois. Interested in stamp collecting, natural science and baseball.

Joy Louise S. (9), Lewiston, Idaho.

Junior A. H. M. (10), Sandusky, Ohio. From Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Australia and Hawaii. Interested in marionettes, inventions and stamps.

Will the following correspondents please send in their street addresses:

Walter Stewart, Toronto, Ont.

Sidney Campbell, New Orleans, La.

Children's Music Corner

Handel's Fortunate Journey

By **Gladys M. Stein**

OUR music story for this month is about a little boy who would not stay at home, and of a journey which led to his becoming a famous composer.

Long ago, on Feb. 23, 1685 (250 years ago), there was born at Halle, Germany, a baby boy who was named George Frederick Handel.

This boy almost from the cradle up showed a strong love for music, but his father, a barber and surgeon, tried hard to discourage his interest in the art. There had never been any musicians in the family, and the older Handel considered it a degrading profession. He was determined to make a lawyer out of his son. He went so far as to burn the toy drums and horns on which the tiny child loved to play, and kept him from attending school for fear he would learn how to read notes.

His efforts seem to have been in vain, because some kind-hearted person managed to get an old clavichord (an earlier type of the piano) up into the attic of the Handel home, and on this worn-out instrument the young boy taught himself to play all unknown to his father.

Among Musicians

One day, when George was seven years of age, his father set out on a journey to visit another son by a former marriage. This son was employed by the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, who lived about 40 miles away. Little George pleaded to go, too, but Father Handel refused to take him along.

Young George was a very persistent child, and as the carriage drove away he started running after it as fast as his short legs would carry him. While he couldn't keep pace with the swift strides of the horses, he did manage to keep within sight of the carriage until at last it was stopped, and he was taken in and allowed to go on the journey with his father.

The musicians at the Duke's court made quite a pet out of the small boy, and one day, much to his delight, they lifted him up on the bench of the chapel organ. He played so well that they were greatly surprised, and even the Duke, overhearing the sweet music, inquired who the new performer was.

A Wise Decision

The Duke, a wise and kindly man, soon realized that the boy was a genius and, sending for the father, he persuaded him to give the gifted child a chance to develop his musical talent.

At first the older Handel was reluctant to do this, but finally he did yield to the Duke's advice and promised to let his son study music.

Directly after returning home young George began his lessons with a local organist named Zachau.

George proved to be a willing worker and, while the teacher was a stern taskmaster, he had to admit at the end of three years that the boy knew more about music than he did. Handel continued to work hard at his beloved music throughout his life.

Programs will be given the world over this year in honor of his 250th birthday anniversary, and when you hear some of these just remember that if little George hadn't followed the carriage and insisted on being taken on that journey we might not have all his beautiful music to enjoy.

Treasure Hunt: In the New Year's Bag

Find a hidden day in each line.

1. The new machine detects the least error.
2. Was the pink candle mashed badly?
3. Don't let Jeff lag behind the crowd.
4. Elva lent in every way possible.
5. We sent that telegram a year ago.
6. To weep at riots is futile.
7. Let Hank's giving be your model.
8. It says on the calendar mist, ice and snow.
9. Send A. J. Goode Co. rations for all.
10. Can the kangaroo leap a yard?

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Travel by Train

OVER thirty railroads advertise in The Christian Science Monitor to make you acquainted with their modern facilities and the extent of their services.

By keeping in touch with their advertisements, you will be enabled to plan comfortable, enjoyable trips. On long journeys, you can arrange through your local ticket agent to have any part of the trip booked over a Monitor-advertised line.

Listed Stock Quotations

Very Narrow Price Movement in Exceedingly Dull Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Narrowly Mixed Price Movement In Stock Market

Traders Apparently Need Some Encouragement to Purchase Securities

By Forrest Price

Stocks all but stood still.

It was an extremely dull session of the market.

The tickers had little to do.

Total sales figured up to about 325,000 shares.

Delay in rendering the gold clause ruling by the Supreme Court was practically the only reason for restricted sales.

Price changes generally were narrow. The downtrend of prices presumably was due more to lack of buyers than to an urgent desire to sell.

Traders apparently want some encouragement to get in on the constructive side of the market again.

Losses of a point to 2 points or so were registered by Wesson Oil, Norfolk & Western, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph preferred, Mullins preferred, Baldwin preferred, Air Reduction, Bethlehem preferred, International Harvester, du Pont and U. S. Smelting.

Bon Ami was comparatively active, and distinguished itself by moving forward more than 5 points.

Other gainers were First National Stores, West Penn Electric preferred, National Lead, Pittsburgh Coal preferred and American Stores.

If bonds were for sale today, few potentional buyers knew about it. The bond market was about as dull as the stock market. Just a few loans were traded, and prices looked upward for most part. International Telephone was an outstanding strong issue, moving up about a point.

Disappointment over postponement of the gold clause decision caused grain prices to decline to the lowest level in several months. Cotton ruled steady and quiet.

Thus far, since the gold clause discussion started, general business has not been unfavorably affected by the surmises and conjectures as to what the Supreme Court is going to do about it. There seems to be a prevailing opinion that the court's decision, affecting some $100,000,000,000 worth of securities, will come at a time when the Administration will be fully prepared for it, and consequently no great upheaval is to be feared.

It is figured that the tremendous importance of the matter is guarantee that threatened chaos will be averted in some way should the Government lose.

Postponement of the decision which had been expected today is thought to have been made in order that the Government might be given further time to adjust things so as to meet the emergency.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—With the expected break in the gold clause clouds failing to appear today, most financial markets settled back for another siesta.

Traders in both stocks and staples showed little inclination to back up their guesses on the forthcoming decisions by expanding commitments. The result was that dullness ruled in all departments. Apathy in the equities list was pronounced throughout the greater part of the session, and the ticker tape was frequently motionless for a minute or so at a time, prices were generally irregularly lower.

Small Price Changes

Fractional changes predominated among leading shares. Some improvement was shown by Western Union, Consolidated Gas, Sears Roebuck, Continental Can, Bethlehem Steel and Republic Steel preferred. Issues about unchanged to easier included American Telephone, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Case, General Electric, du Pont, Johns-Manville, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, Public Service of New Jersey, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and N. Y. Central.

Although the markets were obviously disappointed over the delay in the gold decisions, the fact that anxious sellers were few tended to confirm the belief of some analysts that equities, as a whole, are now in fairly strong hands. These feel that, no matter what the ruling, panicky conditions in the financial sector are not likely.

The opinion was also advanced in brokerage quarters that the authorities would not consider it necessary to close the stock exchange.

In addition the suggestion was voiced that the market's suspense might not be as long as anticipated by some and that the high court could spring a surprise any day by announcing its judgment after the close of business. It was recalled that handing down of rulings on Monday is only customary and not a matter of strict regulation.

Bonds Still in Rut

With the virtual certainty of at least one more week of waiting for the Supreme Court decision in the gold-clause case, the bond market showed no disposition today to move out of its well-worn rut.

Values showed little change, and trading was limited to a mere handful of issues during the forenoon. United States Governments moved up a little in a few cases and eased in others. Corporate classifications also displayed narrow irregularity.

Treasury 3s, 1946-48; 3¾s of 1940-43, 4¼-3¼s and 4 1-3s were quoted 1-32 to 3-32 of a point above the previous finals. Home Owners Loan 2¾s gained 3-32ds, while Federal Farm Mortgage 3s showed a similar margin of loss.

International Telephone 5s showed better than average action in the corporate division by climbing 1 point to 68. Small advances were registered in Detroit Edison 4¼s at 109, American Telephone 5s at 113¼, and Goodyear 5s at 104¼.

Transfers in Missouri Pacific 5s, Series F, and Postal Telegraph 5s were at slightly lower levels.

Several of the foreign loans were traded at fractional gains. These included Austrian 7s, Belgium 7s, Canada 4s, German obligations and Italian 7s.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 4	Last Feb. 3
7¼	6½	..	Adams Express	600	6¾	6½	6¾	6¼
9¼	8	..	Addressograph	300	9¼	9	9	9
6¾	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
116¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	400	111½	110¾	111½	112
1⅞	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20¾	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1400	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17½
1⅞	1⅝	..	Allegheny Corp h	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
7	5	..	Allegh pf ww xxx h	400	5	4½	4½	..
6½	4	..	Allegh pf ww XL h	100	4	4	4	4
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	400	136½	135½	136¼	136
125½	123¾	7	Allied Chem pf	300	126½	124½	124½	124½
17⅝	15½	..	Allis Chalmers	700	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅝
20¼	17½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
3⅝	3⅛	..	Amal Leather	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
56⅝	48½	2	Amerada	900	56½	55⅝	56½	56¼
57½	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	..
17	13½	..	Am Bank Note	300	16	15¼	15¼	15⅜
8⅛	6⅞	..	Am Crystal Sug	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
67	57⅜	..	Am Crys Sug pf	130	65	63⅞	63⅞	64½
29⅜	27	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	26½	26½	26½	..
117⅞	110	4†	Am Can	600	114½	114	114½	113⅜
155	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	153½	153½	153½	..
20¼	17	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17¾	17½	17½	17⅜
45⅜	37½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	38½	38½	38½	39
69	67¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	66½	66⅛	66½	67½
33¼	27	..	Am Comm Alcohol	200	28	27¾	27¾	28
5½	4	..	Am & For Pow	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
20⅞	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	18	18	18	..
8½	6¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
13	11¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
6¾	5⅝	..	Am International	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
⅞	⅝	..	Am La France h	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
20¾	11..	16½	.. Am Locomotive	300	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
16½	14¼	..	Am Metal	400	16	15⅞	16	..
3¾	3	..	Am Power & Lt	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
14⅝	13¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	13	13	13	13
16½	13¾	..	Am Radiator	5100	14¼	13⅜	13½	14⅜
24	20¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	21	20½	20½	21¼
72½	67	4	Am Safety Razor	400	72⅜	72	72⅜	..
5½	4⅝	..	Am Seating	—	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
40½	34½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	38	34½	34½	35
125½	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	121⅝	121	121	122
112	109	3†	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	110	110	110	110
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	10	88	88	88	..
43	37½	2†	Am Stores	200	39½	38¾	39½	38¾
67	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	61	60¼	60¾	60¾
106¾	103	5	Am Tel & Tel	900	105	104⅝	104⅝	105
14⅞	12¾	1	Am Wat E & E	400	13	12¾	12¾	13
60	55½	6	Am Watipf	100	55½	55½	55½	..
45½	38½	..	Am Woolen pf	800	39½	38	39	39
12⅜	10¼	..	Anaconda Cop	1200	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
102¼	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	200	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	..
6½	5½	..	Armour Ill	2000	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	300	67⅞	67½	67½	67⅝
110	85	..	Armour Ill pf	200	106½	106½	106½	..
55⅝	43¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	2700	45	43⅜	44	45
37¼	28½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	29	29	29	29
9	9	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	9	9	9	..
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	400	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	24½
109	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	108½	108	108	..
7¾	..	..	Atlas Tack	200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6
29¾	22¾	..	Auburn Auto	300	23⅞	23½	23½	24
14	8⅞	..	Austin Nichols	200	10	9¾	10	9¾
5⅝	4½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
			—B—					
6⅜	5½	..	Baldwin Loco	500	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
26¾	22	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	21⅞	20¾	20¾	22½
14⅞	10⅞	..	Balt & Ohio	900	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11½
40¾	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	10	36½	36½	36½	..
7	6⅛	..	Barksdall A	700	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
18	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	300	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16
13¼	12¾	.50e	Belding Hem	400	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅝
17½	14¾	..	Bendix Aviation	400	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15½
17⅜	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16	15⅞	16	16
34⅜	29½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1900	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¾
74¾	69¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	71	71	71	72¼
13⅞	10⅞	..	Blaw Knox	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
10	8⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	300	9	9	9	9⅛
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	54	54	54	54
97	90	4†	Bon Ami A	160	95½	91	95	90
25¾	23½	1.60	Borden	400	24½	24¼	24½	24⅜
31¼	28¼	1†	Borg Warner	900	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜
7½	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	6½	6½	6½	..
29	25½	2	Briggs Mfg	1800	26½	25¾	26	26⅞
43½	38⅞	1½	Brooklyn Man T	1900	42⅜	42	42⅛	42¼
96½	90	..	Brooklyn M T pf	100	96	96	96¼	..
52	48¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	49½	49½	49½	..
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5¼	4¼	..	Budd Mfg	200	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
32	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
4¼	3½	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15	12	..	Bullard	400	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
4⅞	4⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
15¾	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	400	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14¾
2⅛	1⅞	..	Bush Term (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
10½	6⅞	..	Bush Term deb (h)	200	7½	7½	7½	8⅛
20⅝	16¼	..	Byers	200	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16½
60	51	..	Byers pf	10	50	50	50	..
			—C—					
40¾	36½	1½	Calif Packing	200	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	38¾
4⅛	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3½	3½	3½	..
11⅜	9⅛	..	Campbell Wy&C	500	9½	9¼	9½	..
16⅝	13½	1	Canada Dry	300	13⅞	13	13	13¼
52	52	3	Canada Southern	60	53	53	53	..
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
37	33¾	3	Capital Admin pf	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
61	51¾	..	Case Thresh	800	55⅜	54	54	55½
40½	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1000	39⅝	39	39	38¾
35⅝	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1700	31	30¼	30¼	31⅜
24⅝	22¾	1½	Central Aguirre	300	23	23	23	23½
12¼	10	..	Century Ribbon	200	10½	10½	10½	..
47	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	700	41½	40½	40½	41¼
44⅞	38¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	39½	39½	39½	39¼
45⅜	42	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	42⅜	41⅞	42¼	42¼
2	2	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2½	..
4½	3¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
3	2¼	..	ChiMil & St P	500	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
4¾	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
5⅝	4⅜	..	Chi & N'western	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
10⅝	8	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
7⅜	6	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
26½	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	23	22¾	22¾	22⅞
4	2¾	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	3	3	3	2¾
4½	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
29¼	26⅞	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅞
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	1500	37⅜	36¾	36¾	37⅜
21	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	20¾	20½	20½	20½
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
⅞	⅝	..	City Stores vtc (h)	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
18¼	16⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	500	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
15¾	12⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	100	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	..
5½	4⅛	..	Colo P & Ir (h)	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
28½	19	..	Colo P&I pf (h)	..	20	22	22	21
19⅜	17	..	Colo & Southern	10	18	18	18	..
7¾	6½	..	Columbia Gas	1200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	300	58¼	58¼	58¼	58
75	67	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	70¼	70	70¼	70½
44⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	100	42⅞	42¾	42¾	42⅞
56¼	52½	3	Comm Cred A	200	56	56	56	55¾
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	111	111	111	..
30¼	29	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	32¼	32	32¼	..
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	31	30¾	30¾	..
62¼	56¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
23¼	20½	.60	Comm Solvents	500	21¼	20¾	20¾	21
1⅝	1⅛	..	Comwlth & So	1800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
35⅞	29¼	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1700	36	35¾	35¾	35¾
34⅞	32½	1.60	Cougoleum Nairn	200	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¾
21⅝	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
20⅝	19	1	Consol Gas	1500	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19½
82	78½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
23¼	21¼	..	Consol Laundries	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
8¾	7½	.42e	Consol Oil	1000	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
1½	¾	..	Consol Textile	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
13⅝	11½	..	Container A	300	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11½
5⅛	4¼	..	Container B	200	4½	4½	4½	..
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	47
67⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	400	66	66	66	65¾
34	30⅝	1.20†	Cont Insurance	700	32¼	32	32	32
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
19½	16¾	.50c	Cont Oil	1200	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
46½	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	70	47	46¼	46¼	..
66⅝	62¼	3	Corn Products	800	63½	63	63⅛	62¾
36⅝	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	36½	36¼	36½	36⅜
14⅝	12½	..	Crosley Radio	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
26⅜	23⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	400	24⅝	24	24⅝	..
5⅝	4⅛	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	4¼	4	4	4¼
25¼	20½	..	Crucible Steel	200	22	22	22	21¾
1½	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	..
6⅝	5¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
47	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	210	43	42⅝	42⅝	..
47½	42	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	42	41	42	..
22⅞	18¼	..	Curtis Publishg	200	19	19	19	18¼
3	2⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
10½	7⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	8⅜	8½	8½	8⅝
			—D—					
30⅝	24½	..	Deere & Co	500	28½	27¾	27⅞	28½
20¾	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
43½	35	..	Del & Hudson	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35¼
19¼	15	..	Del Lack & W	700	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
4¾	3½	..	Denver R G pf	200	3½	3½	3½	..
117	116½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	20	116½	116½	116½	..
29¾	26½	1†	Diamond Match	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
29½	24½	2†	Dome Mines	300	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝
12⅝	11⅜	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
99⅜	92½	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1800	95⅛	93¾	93¾	95
128	127¼	6	du Pont deb	100	127½	127½	127½	..
107	105	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	105½	105½	105½	105½
			—E—					
8	6⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
117¾	110½	4†	Eastman Kodak	300	113	112⅞	112⅝	113
145½	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	145½	145½	145½	..
20¼	18⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	400	19¼	19	19	19
29	22½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	24⅞	24¼	24¼	25½
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-Lt pf	210	108¼	107½	108	108
6½	4⅞	..	Elec Boat	400	5⅛	5	5	5
8¼	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	8⅛	8¼	8¼	..
3	2⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7¼	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	6¼	6½	6⅝	..
8½	6¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
49½	45	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	6	45½	45½	45¾
1⅜	⅞	..	Elk Horn C pf (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2⅞	2¼	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
5	5	..	Equitable Off Big	400	5	5	5	..
14	10½	..	Erie RR	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
12	10⅜	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
22⅞	19	.50	Evans Products	1100	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20¾
5	3½	..	Exchange Buffet	20	3½	3½	3½	..
			—F—					
2¼	1¾	..	Fairbanks Co	60	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	19	19	19	18⅝
80	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	76	76	76	..
6	5¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
1¾	1	..	Fed Water Serv	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
110¾	107	6½	Filene's pf	10	108	108	108	..
18⅛	15¾	.40	Firestone T&R	700	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	1800	49½	48	48	48¼
6⅜	2⅝	..	Follansbee B (h)	200	3	3	3	3⅛
17½	13¾	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
25	24	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
26	20½	1	Freeport Texas	500	21¾	21½	21½	21⅜
			—G—					
2⅛	1⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
7¾	6½	..	Gen Am Inv	400	7	6⅞	7	7¼
38¼	35½	1¾	Gen Am Trans	300	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	36¼
8⅜	7¾	.60	Gen Baking	500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
120	115	8	Gen Baking pf	50	120	120	120	..
3¼	2⅞	..	Gen Cable	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
3¼	3	..	Gen Cable A	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
27½	24¼	..	Gen Cable pf	100	25	25	25	..
34⅞	30½	.60	Gen Electric	9800	33½	33½	33⅝	33⅜
34⅜	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	700	34¼	34	34	34⅜
⅞	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	3000	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
61½	57½	3.39e	Gen Ital Edison	100	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	..
62½	60	3	Gen Mills	200	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
34¼	30½	1†	Gen Motors	10600	31¼	31	31	31½
97	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
30	25	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	26¼	25	25	25
19¼	16½	..	Gen Refract ot	800	17½	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
32	22⅜	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	30	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
15⅛	13¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 4	Last Feb. 3
75⅞	70½	.5	Gillette S R pf	100	74½	74½	74½	..
3⅞	3	..	Gimbel Bros	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
27⅛	23¾	.1†	Glidden	900	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	24¼
107½	105¼	7	Glidden ppf	30	106½	106	106	..
4¾	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
18	15½	1.20	Gold Dust	700	16	16	16	16⅛
11⅛	9⅝	..	Goodrich	100	10	10	10	9⅞
54½	46½	..	Goodrich pf	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	..
26⅞	21½	..	Goodyear	1800	22⅜	22	22	22⅜
3½	2½	..	Graham Paige	400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
7¼	6⅝	..	Granby	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5	3⅜	..	Grand Union	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
29⅜	21	1.50	Grand Un pf	400	21½	21½	21½	..
17⅜	13¼	..	Great Nor pf	900	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
12⅞	10½	.80	Great Nor Ore	1100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
126½	119	7	Great W Sug pf	50	125	125	125	125¼
24	21½	..	Gulf States Steel	100	21½	21½	21½	..
			—H—					
23	21¼	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	22½	22½	22½	..
6¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Sto	600	5	5	5	5½
63⅝	55	..	Hahn D S pf	100	57	57	57	..
19½	16¾	1	Harbison Walker	100	18½	18½	18½	18¼
7	5⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	100	6	6	6	..
86¼	71⅜	6½	Hat Corp pf	10	82	82	82	..
77⅝	73¼	3†	Hercules Powder	300	74	73¼	74	74
125	123½	7	Hercules Powd pf	100	124	123½	123½	..
107	104	4†	Hershey Choc pf	200	104½	104½	104½	104½
11	9⅜	.50	Hollander	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
391½	340	12†	Homestake Min	400	345	345	345	..
8¾	7¼	..	Houdaille Her B	2600	8	7¾	7⅞	8
53	49	3.50	Household Fin pf	100	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞	..
17¾	14¼	..	Houston Oil	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
52½	43	3	Howe Sound	500	45	45	45	45
12⅜	9⅜	..	Hudson Motor	700

Commerce and Finance

Further Gains in Steel Operations Are Confidently Expected

Business and Industry

Utility Holding Units Criticized By Trade Board

Federal Commission Hits Pyramiding of Control by Vast Network

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—In another of its reports arising out of a six-year investigation of gas and electric holding companies, the Federal Trade Commission criticized the big controlling groups, the types of control exercised by them over subsidiaries, analyzed the importance of banking influence in the utility field and hit the pyramiding of control at a minimum of cost but with big attendant risks for the investor.

Illustrating the complexity of some of the corporate structures, the report cites the Associated Gas and Electric Company as an example, noting that nine companies intervene between a trust company at the top and the operating companies at the bottom.

Banking Influences

Discussing the importance of banking influence in the utility field, the commission says it has become very great, and that inherent in this influence are large potentialities as to effect on industrial development in the areas served by companies within the sphere of such influence.

"If," says the report, "the banking interests should become interested in any particular industry in a given locality, it is conceivable that their influence might be exerted in favor of that interest and to the possible detriment of conflicting interests.

The foregoing suggestion follows mention of United Corporation as an "outstanding illustration of a superholding company organization." Noting that this company was organized in January, 1929, by J. P. Morgan & Co., in association with Bonbright & Co., Inc., the report says that eventually United Corporation found itself in practical control of a network of utilities that extended, with only one important break, from the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf of Mexico. The report contains a chart showing the companies over whose management the board of directors of the United Corporation exercises large influence. These include the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, the United Gas Improvement Company, the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

The report says that while the voting power held in the last-named company by United Corporation was only 3.9 per cent of the total voting power, practical control of the general policies of Consolidated Gas was admitted by representatives of the United Corporation during the investigation.

In Section 3 of Chapter IV, entitled "Economic Basis for Holding Companies," the report says that on the one hand this basis is certain needs of small operating companies for financial, engineering and managerial services, but on the other it lies in the personal ambitions of the individuals who form the holding companies. The report adds that there have been instances in which only a pretense was made of performing these legitimate functions, "and the conduct of the holding company's business in promotion of the organizers' selfish purposes has resulted in great detriment to the public interest."

Pyramiding Control

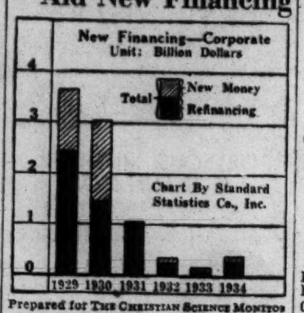
Discussing the pyramiding of corporate structures, the report says pyramiding of control through interposition between a holding company and operating companies of one or more sub-holding companies makes it possible to accomplish control at a minimum of cost, but with larger attendant risks to the investor. This pyramiding, says the report, produces a tremendous leverage with attendant extremely high rates of earnings to the apex holding company in times of great prosperity and with the sharp cutting off of profits to the apex and subholding companies whenever common stock earnings by the underlying operating companies are sharply reduced.

There are two purposes in the pyramiding arrangement, the report says, one that of reducing the amount of funds required by the dominant individuals to obtain control of operating companies, and the other to greatly increase the amount of income to the dominant individuals on their stock holdings, if the operating companies prosper.

Also, the report says, a possible holding company motive, especially in a highly pyramided structure, is to gain lucrative supervision, purchasing, enginering and financing fees, as well as "for contriving appearances of income where real income does not exist, such as putative interest on construction in progress, capitalization in construction expenditures of excessive amounts for general overhead applicable to depreciation provision."

Discussing the effects of pyramiding, the report says it multiplies greatly the control that can be exercised by the dominant parties through their personal resources. For example, it is shown that an investment of $1 in the common stock of Corporation Securities Co., of Chicago could exercise control over about $2000 invested in properties of some of the operating companies at the bottom of the pyramid.

Easing SEC Rules Aid New Financing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIMPLIFICATION of registration requirements by the Securities and Exchange Commission involves not only an important move toward easing the restrictions on new financing but also a tacit admission by the commission that the flow of capital into business has been retarded by the original regulations.

This step is likely to be a real factor in stimulating financing under stable conditions in the security markets, but it does not remove all the objections of borrowers and underwriters to the restrictions.

Farmers' Prospects In Kansas Brighter For the Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kans., Feb. 4—Kansas agriculture enters the new year with prospects brighter than they were a year ago. Bank deposits have increased as much as 20 per cent over last year in some localities.

Rains in south-central and northeastern Kansas have improved conditions. Old springs that were dry all last summer are running again so the subsoil has finally received some moisture. Wheat looks good in these sections. The Dodge City territory and the western third of the State present a much darker picture, however. Moisture received from July to December in the Dodge City territory is only 50 per cent of normal. This is an acute shortage after last year's drought. The condition of the wheat all through the western third of the State is spotted and unsatisfactory and is estimated at only 50 per cent of normal at this time.

From the price standpoint, the producers of cattle, hogs, sheep, dairy products and poultry will be in a more favored position during 1935. Prices of corn, wheat and feed continue high. Retail sales have increased and the Christmas trade proved unusually good.

Allotment checks and other government funds distributed in Kansas have caused money to flow again. The number of men employed on farms has increased considerably over last year's figure in some sections. With a good crop in prospect for next year, the farmers in eastern Kansas are optimistic.

Canadian Financing For January Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Canadian Government and municipal financing during the month of January totaled $35,299,000, and was made up almost entirely of two provincial issues, $13,730,000 Province of Quebec 2½ per cent bonds due in five years and $20,000,000 Province of Ontario 2¼ per cent Treasury notes due in two years, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

This compares with $44,021,500 during January of last year and $16,062,216 in the like month in 1933. During the last four years all financing in January has been taken care of through the sale of internal issues.

Rice Production In Japan Lowest Since Year 1913

Current Season's Yield to Be About 27 P. C. Under 1933-34 Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, China, Feb. 4—Japan's rice crop for the year 1934-35 has been finally estimated at 16,286,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice. This is the smallest crop since 1913, according to the U. S. Assistant Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter, here.

"This," says Mr. Rossiter, "is about 27 per cent less than the 1933-34 crop and 17 per cent below the average for the five years ended with 1933-34."

The small crop this year is due partly to a severe typhoon and partly to low temperatures in some of the important growing regions.

"The Japanese Government has been buying up rice stocks in recent years and as a result a sufficient supply of rice is now on hand to meet the shortage in the 1935 crop," Mr. Rossiter continues. "The carryover on Nov. 1, 1934 totaled 5,149,000,000 pounds, the largest on record. Adding to that figure the 1934-35 crop of 16,286,000,000 pounds and estimated imports of 2,670,000,000 pounds from Korea and 1,571,000,000 pounds from Formosa, a total available supply of 25,676,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice for the season is indicated.

"The quantity needed to supply domestic requirements during the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1935, is placed officially at 22,305,000,000 pounds," says Mr. Rossiter. "It is expected that approximately 135,000,000 pounds in addition will be shipped to the colonies or exported. These items account for a total disappearance in 1934-35 of 22,440,000,000 pounds and a carryover of 3,236,000,000 pounds on Nov. 1, 1935.

"The estimated Nov. 1, 1935, carryover of 3,236,000,000 pounds would be considerably above a normal carryover, which is about 1,571,000,000 pounds. Of the stock of 5,149,000,000 pounds existing on Nov. 1, 1934, approximately 4,587,000,000 pounds were reported as being in the hands of the Government. The Japanese press reports that the Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to sell 2,827,000,000 pounds of its old stocks of rice in the European market if conditions are favorable. Plans are now being made by the Japanese Government to open a rice sales office in London.

"The short rice crop this year has led to a considerable increase in prices," concludes Mr. Rossiter. "Local prices during January were well above those for January last year end, in fact, were the highest since January 1929. On Jan. 23, 1935, Japanese rice was quoted on the Tokyo exchange at 30 yen per koku (2.70 cents per pound) compared with 22.25 yen per koku (2.20 cents per pound) on the same date last year.

German Krupp Firm Workers to Share In Year's Profits

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 4—A net profit of 6,700,000 marks is reported by the Krupp Company of Essen for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1934, compared with a loss of 3,000,000 marks in the preceding year.

Practically all sections of the company showed substantial improvements and while no dividend will be paid, 61,100 employees will share in a distribution.

Coal prices were less satisfactory but production increased 15 per cent to 6,020,000 tons. Raw-steel production advanced 50 per cent to 1,310,000 tons, pig iron 80 per cent to 1,190,000 tons, rolling-mill production 63 per cent to 940,000 tons.

Field and railroad trucks had the largest sales in history because of the extensive government construction program and there was a good development in locomotive construction.

The automobile industry operated at capacity during the period and There was considerable increase in sales of agricultural implement machinery showed large improvement. the volume of the export trade but the value figures were only slightly up.

The purchase price of necessary foreign raw material sometimes caused great difficulties, but Dr. Schracht's "new plan" worked satisfactorily. Profit and loss account showed a profit of 177,380,000,000 marks compared with 118,030,000,000 marks a year earlier.

Extraordinary receipts, consisting mostly of license fees, amounted to 9,210,000,000 marks against 7,830,000,000 marks in the 1933 fiscal period. Wages and salaries totaled 99,340,000,000 marks compared with 67,430,000,000; taxes were 13,470,000,000 marks compared with 10,570,000,000, while depreciation was 30,280,000,000 marks compared with 20,530,000,000 marks a year earlier.

Favorable Dividend Changes Show Drop

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—January's favorable dividend changes totaled 136 compared with 255 in December, and 188 in January, a year ago, according to Standard Statistics.

Unfavorable changes numbered 25, a decrease of four from December and less than half the total of January a year ago. Detailed figures comparing January, 1935; December, 1934; January, 1934; and the full years 1934 and 1933, follow:

	Jan. 1935	Dec. 1934	Jan. 1934	Full year 1934	Full year 1933
Favorable changes	136	255	188	1447	807
Increased	30	34	37	311	154
Resumed	23	52	67	363	244
Extra	65	137	68	569	272
Initial	18	32	26	204	237
Unfavorable chgs.	25	29	58	377	1405
Reduced	18	20	23	183	698
Passed	7	9	35	194	707

Chamber Asks Thoroughgoing Reform of Currency System

N. Y. State Body Calls Present Banking Organization 'Hybrid Hotchpotch of Relics'—Wants Reserve to Have Power of Currency Issue

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—In view of the need for a thorough study and revision of the banking and currency system, which has not been scientifically revised and adjusted for over 20 years, the Committee on Finance and Currency of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York advocates that a commission should be created by act of Congress to study the entire problem in all its aspects and to prepare the ground for the legislation which will eventually be needed.

The recommendation is contained in a report submitted today to Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which was drawn up in reply to a questionnaire sent to the chamber by the Senator. The questionnaire dealt with money, central banking and general banking.

Asks Advice of "Big Business"

The members of the chamber's finance committee are Edwin P. Maynard, chairman of the board of the Brooklyn Trust Company; James P. Warburg, vice-chairman of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; John C. Traphagen, president of the Bank of New York and Trust Company; Walter H. Bennett, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Robert C. Hill, chairman of the board of the Consolidation Coal Company; John W. Prentiss, of Hornblower and Weeks, and John S. Small, of Jackson and Curtiss.

In an interview when the report was handed to reporters, a member of the committee stressed as significant that the chairman's questionnaire seeking co-operation from an organized group representing big business was a reversal in the attitude of Administration leaders who have been sufficient unto themselves as far as advice from such quarters was concerned. It was also emphasized that reform should follow, first, an intensive study as to what would be right and then development of a gradual approach to it.

The chamber's report points to the inadequacy of the present "currency dictatorship," and the present banking system, which it characterizes as a "hybrid hotchpotch of relics of various old systems, upon which has been superimposed an emergency structure."

In answer to specific queries by Senator Fletcher, the chamber's report states that currency should be redeemable in gold, not in silver or a combination of gold and silver; that the power of currency issuance should be vested in a "non-political authority, such as the Federal Reserve System was intended to be," and should not be vested in the President as it now is, nor in a Government-owned and operated central bank.

It believes the currency should be redeemable at a fixed ratio to gold, subject to change from time to time, but declares that a return to a fixed ratio to gold must be predicated upon similar action by Great Britain, Japan and other former gold standard countries now off gold, "and that the parities of the various currencies must bear the proper relation to each other in order to insure the future workings of an international gold standard."

Public Should Own Reserve

The chamber records its opinion that the Federal Reserve System has been "diverted from its original purpose of supplying short-term credit and an elastic currency based thereon and that it should be brought back to this purpose as quickly as possible."

It believes that the ownership of the Federal Reserve banks should be transferred from the commercial banks to the general public, with a limitation on the amount of stock that can be owned by any one holder, a provision against foreign holdings of stock, and a provision protecting the system against proxy voting.

The chamber's report favors a unification of the 49 different banking systems now in operation by requiring all commercial banks to become members of the Federal Reserve System.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Again the financial district had a dull and colorless week of suspended animation, awaiting the gold-clause decision. Not only was the stock market quiet, turning over a mere 3,200,000 shares for the entire week, but the bond market and the foreign exchange markets, which were very active the previous week, also lapsed into tranquillity. The capital market was slowed down as holders of called bonds withheld them, refunding operations were postponed, and plans even for the flotation of securities for fresh money were put off till the present uncertainty is resolved.

Minor items of news appeared, such as the quarterly meetings of U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel, the publication of autumn stock transactions by large holders, the appearance of the Howell report on aviation and the President's response to it, announcement of the coming issue of U. S. baby bonds, and the extension of the automobile code to June, but none of these stirred more than a flicker of action in the stock or bond markets.

The Gold-Clause Decision

The most popular guess in the Street last week as to the probable gold decision is that the court will rule against the Government on the payment of the Treasury's own interest-bearing obligations in legal tender, and will also rule that "English is English," as cynics in the Street say, on the gold notes, but that private debtors who have made the golden promise must be excused from paying their pound of flesh because forces beyond their control have made fulfillment of their contracts unexpectedly difficult. Thus the Government would be sustained on two counts and overruled on two of the cases pending. But as to whether such a verdict would be bullish or bearish the market indicated no definite opinion.

The expectation that in case of an adverse decision the Administration will drop the price of gold back to $20.67 seems to have lost most of its favor. The gold shares were steady to strong. The feeling is that to avoid one difficulty such an action would rush us into others, principally a depressed foreign trade and a shrunken commodity price level. The favorite guess now is the constitutional amendment, to be rushed through Congress for the 44 legislatures now in session to act on immediately.

How Conservatives Reason

On the other hand the opinion is held by the few die-hard conservatives that the ultimate consequences of such a return to $20.67 would be favorable. The Exchange Stabilization Fund would be wiped out but it would no longer be needed. The reserve ratio would be unaffected. The action would, it is felt, be such a tremendous reassurance to business through the moral effect of reinstating the fiscal faith of the United States Government, and through the weakening of inflation fears, that the velocity of circulation of our currency and bank credit would increase.

Instead of plunging into a state of demoralization, as some had expected it to do, the foreign exchange market suddenly rallied last Monday and then achieved a stability which was undisturbed for the rest of the week. The top was clipped from the dollar's rise and European currencies led by the franc rallied and firmed. The chief credit for this was attributed to the official Stabilization Fund. It was supposed to have gone into the market on Monday and bought European currencies heavily for dollars. This put it into control of the market and routed the speculators, and during the rest of the week it had only to keep a watchful eye on fluctuations to step in again if they became disturbing. Heavy buying of gold in the middle of the week in London was attributed to the fund's turning into cash of some of its large Monday purchase of francs.

Prospects for Silver

The uncertain prospects for the price of gold again raised questions about the future price of silver. There was a run-up in silver shares commencing in the middle of the week. The explanation entailed the following rather fragile reasoning. The Silver Purchase Act requires the Government to buy such a large volume of silver as would take years to acquire. This task would be lessened if the face value of the silver holdings of the Treasury were substantially raised. The present price is $1.29, the old 16-to-1 ratio to the old $20.67 price for gold. A logical increase in the price of silver would be to $2.18, the 16-to-1 ratio with the present $35.00 for gold. Domestic producers would get half the price, or $1.09 if the present seigniorage arrangement were continued.

General opinion was that the stock exchange will not close regardless of the gold-clause decision. Heretofore exchange officials have made such decisions just before the time for the market to open, on the basis of reports from commission and wire houses of buying and selling orders on hand. The Securities Exchange Act however, gives the SEC power to close the exchange with the approval of the President. It is assumed that both stock exchange officials and the SEC will co-operate, and that some favorable Treasury announcement would come so swiftly on the heels of an unfavorable decision that there could be no panic.

SEC Ready to Act

The 11-point program which the SEC proposed last week for a reorganization of the stock exchange continues to stir up controversy in the Street. The intention is to convert that body from the status of a club to something less exclusive. The Street is divided for and against the plan. Chief advocate is the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, whose membership is made up predominantly of those who would feel benefited by the plan. On the other hand, the present controlling interests in the exchange are thought to be opposed to it. But there is so much sentiment in favor of the plan that it is thought that the exchange authorities will adopt the gist of the "radical" proposals. If not, it is thought that a direct vote of the members of the exchange will be demanded.

The quarterly meetings of Steel and Bethlehem produced no surprises for the Street. Earnings were about as expected. There was favorable comment at Bethlehem's being able to report earnings on such low operating rates. Rail Co-ordinator Eastman's six-point report did not occasion much comment. The Street paid little attention to London's peanut panic or Shanghai's banking crisis. It is thought that the appropriation of $4,886,000,000 for relief works may have unfavorable implications for the utilities. The market was disappointed in the President's response to the Howell Commission report on aviation. Most of the worry about strike possibilities was swept away by the Administration's signing of the extension of the automobile code.

All Departments Of Steel Trade Rise in January

Mills Operating at 55 P. C. Capacity—Many Signs Point to Higher Rate

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—January was another month of notable improvement in the steel industry, making steady gains in virtually all departments—sales, production and shipments. The present gait is estimated as 55 per cent of capacity.

One observer has predicted that another 5 to 10 points will be added to the present 55 per cent gait before the peak is reached. Some believe that the pace will pass 70 per cent during the first half of the year.

Favorable Factors

Among the signs pointing to a substantial further gain are the low stocks in the hands of consumers, shipments going almost immediately into consumption; the outlook for increasing monthly automobile production through at least March, thus insuring good demand for steel from the industry which consumed 21 per cent of the nation's production in 1934; the fact that some promising lines of consumption have not yet attained their usual stride such as tin plate where operations are 65 per cent of capacity, whereas peaks for even depression years have been over 80 per cent.

Then there is ever present the possibility that some of the more dormant lines of consumption will improve, particularly the railroads and the builders.

Pig iron production increased 43½ per cent in January, the largest gain for the first month on record. There was a net gain of 22 active furnaces, compared with predictions of 20 made in these columns a fortnight ago.

The weakness in iron and steel scrap which was noted at Chicago a fortnight ago has spread to the Pittsburgh district. However, scrap in other districts seems very firm, and mild advances have been made at Cleveland.

One New York scrap dealer recently sold 50,000 tons of scrap to Italy, which country took over 200,000 tons of our scrap in 1934. The long-predicted scarcity of scrap in this country has so far failed to develop.

Pittsburgh Area Busy

Steel production in the Pittsburgh area this week is scheduled to be 44 to 45 per cent of capacity, the ninth consecutive gain, comparing with 42 per cent for last week. Since this has been one of the backward districts of the country the gains are particularly noteworthy. The most recent increase there has been due to the fact that the Carnegie rail mills have started working on an order for the Norfolk & Western. There has also been considerable demand for sheet bars.

Makers of agricultural implements in the Chicago district claim that their business is booming to the same extent as the automobile industry, particularly the demand for tractors.

Eastern pig iron sellers complain because their business is not improving at the same rate as the steel industry generally. They say that foundry operations are only at 30 to 35 per cent of capacity and that improvement is decidedly slow.

Sales of finished steel at New York have improved constantly since midsummer—and without the automobile steel business which has helped the Middle West. Just now there is a brisk demand for tin plate for the canning of tropical products such as pineapples and grape-fruit juice. Tin-plate production has increased to 85 per cent of capacity.

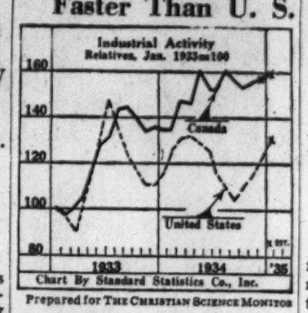
Railroads Get $21,353,344 From U. S. Credit Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The Railroad Credit Corporation has returned $21,353,344 or 29 per cent of the net emergency freight revenues collected by it since June 1, 1933, according to a report of its financial condition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today.

Of this amount, $9,442,565 has been in cash and $11,910,779 in credits on obligations due the Corporation.

Canadian Progress Faster Than U. S.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the exceptions of automobile production and foreign trade, every major index of industrial activity in Canada has made equal or greater progress than in the United States.

Barring violent repercussions from political developments, indications are that the upward trend will be maintained throughout 1935, although the pace is likely to be halting and serious uncertainties loom in the months ahead.

Commodity Prices Resume an Upward Trend During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Jan. 26, continued their upward trend following the slight reaction in the previous week, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The average level of prices rose by ½ of a point to 79.0 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since December, 1930. The Jan. 26 index is 1½ per cent above the high point reached in 1934, Sept. 8, when the index was 77.8, and 11 1-3 per cent above the low point of 1934, 71.0 on Jan. 6. As compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, this week's index is higher by 9 per cent; and when compared with the corresponding week of 1933, the index is up by nearly 31 per cent.

All of the 10 major groups of commodities included in the index showed higher average prices than for the low point of 1934. Farm products registered the greatest rise with an increase of 37½ per cent; foods advanced 29 per cent; chemicals and drugs 9 per cent; miscellaneous commodities 7 per cent; and hides and leather products 3 per cent.

Commodity groups	Jan. 26 1935	Jan. 19 1935	Jan. 27 1934	Jan. 28 1933
All Commodities	79.0	78.5	72.4	60.4
Farm products	79.0	76.7	59.5	41.3
Foods	80.9	79.8	65.0	54.1
Hides and leather prods	86.8	86.8	90.4	68.6
Textile products	70.0	70.0	76.6	51.9
Fuel & lite materials	74.2	74.0	74.0	65.2
Metals & met prods	85.2	85.3	84.7	78.2
Building materials	84.9	84.8	86.2	70.2
Chemicals and drugs	80.0	79.8	75.1	71.9
Housefurnishings gds	82.1	82.1	81.7	72.8
Miscellaneous	70.6	70.7	68.1	60.8
All Comds other than farm prods & foods	77.9	77.9	78.5	67.0

AAA Disbursements Total $629,614,037

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—A cumulative total of $629,614,037 was reached as of January 31, for disbursements to farmers co-operating in the adjustment programs of the AAA, including payments in connection with the exercise of cotton options and the cotton producers' pool, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Total payments, as shown by checks issued, were as follows by commodity and program: cotton, 1933 program, $112,739,161; cotton, 1934 program, $103,831,384; exercise of cotton options, $12,182,750; cotton option pool advances, $45,395,857; tobacco, 1933 program, $2,055,725; tobacco, 1934 program, $16,962,277; wheat, 1933 program, $90,376,236; wheat, 1934 program, $58,816,995; corn-hogs, 1934 program, $187,196,042; and sugar, 1934 program, $55,604. More than 10,000,000 checks have been issued to producers in making these payments.

January Copper Output Doubles Previous Month

Market for Lead and Zinc Reflects Dullness in Heavy Industries

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Except for some fair business in copper, the market for nonferrous metals continues to reflect the lagging tendencies in the "heavy," or durable goods industries, most backward of all groups in the recovery movement.

Domestic sales of copper in January totaled around 54,000,000 pounds, the largest in any month since June, 1934, and nearly double the amount sold in December. The situation prevailing in the market for lead and zinc, however, provides a striking contrast, with demand severely limited and the price structure menaced.

The price of pig lead was reduced twice last week to a basis of 3.50 cents a pound, New York, and 3.35 cents, St. Louis, which brought it down to the 1934 low. The second reduction of 10 points, made on Friday by the American Smelting & Refining Co., was something of a surprise in metal circles, owing to the fact that it was announced on a day when several producers had more than sold their intake, and it looked as though a real buying movement had developed.

Prime western slab zinc has held fairly steady at the 3.70 cents a pound level, but the demand has been unusually slow except from the automobile tire and paint industries, where a relatively higher degree of activity has provided some encouragement that general business conditions were on the mend.

Unlike the other base metals, production of zinc has been held reasonably close to demand during the last four years, with the result that the statistical position of the metal has been maintained on a relatively favorable basis. At the rate of shipments during 1934, current stocks are estimated to be equivalent to five months' supply.

Developments calculated to have a marked bearing on the future of copper are scheduled for the next six months. An international conference is expected to be held, at which a serious attempt will be made to arrive at an agreement limiting world production, principal factor in the discouraging statistical position of that metal. While the output in the United States during 1934 showed only a moderate increase over the preceding year, production in other parts of the world was equal to that in the record year 1929.

The NRA code governing the industry will expire in June, and the present United States tariff of 4 cents a pound expires in July. In well-informed quarters it is expected that the present marketing provisions of the code will be retained, and the protection afforded by the tariff extended.

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TWENTY-NINTH YEAR

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On February 1st the Fund will make its 111th quarterly cash distribution at the rate of 2% to 12% per annum according to Series. For 28 years these quarterly distributions have been mailed without interruption.

The oldest outstanding series of the Fund has received in dividends $293.00 per unit in 26 years, a yield of over 11% per annum during that period.

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Churches Hurl Influence Into Political Field

Methodist and Unitarian Groups Critical and Advisory of New Deal

Declare It Failure

Two great church organizations have injected themselves into the economic, political and social fields of the Roosevelt Administration.

They are the Methodist Federation of Social Service and the American Unitarian Association.

They are critical and advisory, the Methodists openly charging that the New Deal thus far is a failure.

The "forgotten man," they say in a statement, is really "forgotten."

The money changers are back in the temple, it says, and charges the New Deal with being topheavy with advantage for the specially privileged class. It lists specific areas of failure.

The Unitarians present concrete proposals. They advocate adherence to the World Court, ratification of the child labor amendment and government control of utilities, banking and national resources.

Projecting itself militantly into broad economic, governmental and social fields, the department of social relations of the American Unitarian Association yesterday released a "program of social action" to promote provocative discussion among the members of the church.

The report is the first of its nature released in 25 years by the association and is interpreted generally today as another indication of growing church participation in issues of the lay world.

Adherence to the World Court and nationalization of arms manufacture were recommended in the general preliminary of the statement. Progressive development of a nationwide system of social insurance and development of governmental control of public utilities, banking and natural resources were among other major recommendations.

Favors Shorter Work Week

The report favored a progressive shortening of the work week as one means of increasing employment. It favors ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and recognition of the right of workers to organize for collective bargaining.

In the relations between the state and the individual the association's report reaffirms its belief in the constitutional guarantees of free speech, free press and the right of free assembly. The safeguarding of these rights for all groups it regards as the special duty of all liberals and even for those groups with whose opinions they do not sympathize.

The association's report protests all discriminations against Negroes or members of other races and favors all legislation which aims to eliminate such discriminations.

Equality of Sexes Indorsed

With regard to family relations, the report asks for complete equality of opportunity for men and women, with allowances for necessary protective measures in behalf of women. It recommends that sex education be given frankly and begun at an early age in order to assure the development of wholesome personalities and healthy attitudes.

Ministers of religion, the report continues, should share responsibility with parents, physicians and educators for the instruction of the young in all matters pertaining to married life, that the selection of partners may be more intelligent and the chances of success in marriage increased.

The report further recommends that no minister should perform a marriage ceremony unless he is reasonably satisfied that the factors for a successful marriage are present.

Divorce Law Reform

The divorce laws should be so reformed that the marriage partnership may be dissolved without the incrimination and ill will which most present statutes engender.

Remarriage of divorced persons was favored if and when a minister is convinced that it would be socially desirable. Freedom of dissemination of scientific birth control information under proper social and medical safeguards was favored.

Abolishment of capital punishment, enactment of federal antilynching laws and effective measures applied early in life and aimed at the prevention of crime were recommended in the report's section on crime and the penal system.

Steps already taken to create better low cost housing were commended in the association's report as well as the urging of further cooperative governmental programs, federal, state and local, for adequate housing of low income families.

In the field of education the report deplored the present general tendency to cut down appropriations for education.

In a ringing conclusion the report renounces violation as a method of accomplishing any social purpose and affirms its belief that the Kingdom of God will be established only through the peaceful means of persuasion, education and political action in a democratic state.

Methodist Educators Advocate Return To 'Systematic' Teaching

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Has the so-called progressive or "life-centered" education gone to extremes? Is there something to be gained by reviewing the older methods and reclaiming some discarded practices? These questions were raised here when leaders in Methodist church education, touching 4,299,000 persons in many parts of the world, met here Jan. 30 and 31, to discuss policy.

Dr. Frederick Carl Eiselen made an appeal for a restoration of some features of the traditional type of education, which makes a point of "transmitting" the religious and moral heritage of the past to the younger generation.

Some teachers have conducted classes as if they believed nothing was of any value to a child that he did not find out as a result of his own searching, Dr. Eiselen indicated. Because the old Sunday school method, like that of the traditional public school, required children to learn subject matter regardless of their own understanding or immediate needs, some teachers of the new school went to the other extreme. They gave their pupils a completely free field, and encouraged them to devise their own study programs, necessarily based on their own limited experience and knowledge.

Dr. Eiselen's view was shared by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University. "The theory that there is no real learning, save that which originates in the pupil's consciousness of his personal problems, leaves out too much," he said. "Modern education has tended too much to limit the possibilities of the individual to mere adjustment within his environment."

A movement among educators away from the philosophy of education attributable to Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University is observable, Dr. Marsh added.

Their Text: The New Deal

© Bachrach

Roy M. Cushman
Head Social Relations Department
National Association of Unitarians

By a Staff Photographer

Bishop Francis McConnell
Head of New York Area of Methodist Church

New Deal a Failure, Methodists Declare, In Its Fundamentals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The Roosevelt new-deal program is without fulfillment in seven of its fundamental promises, according to the Methodist Federation of Social Service, in the second installment in its survey of the federal program, the first of which, equally critical, was published in December and charged the President with betrayal of the "forgotten man."

The federation is a voluntary organization of ministers and church members interested in social service, and its report, of which Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor of theology at Union Theological Seminary, and Miss Winifred L. Chappell, secretary of the federation, are the authors, is today before 2500 clergymen and laymen.

President Roosevelt's program has so far fallen short of its objective the report charges that, instead of jobs and decent wages, unemployment has increased and the purchasing power of the average man declined over the two years of his Administration.

Down Goes Standard of Living

"The standard of living and culture for the overwhelming majority of the population is pushed steadily downward," its listing of new-deal deficiencies begins.

"Work relief wages are deliberately kept low so as not to compete with wages paid by industry.

"'Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act has been almost completely nullified.

"The purchasing power of the average man has steadily decreased.

"From October, 1933, to October, 1934, the real weekly wages of industrial workers who still had jobs decreased 2 per cent; unemployment increased 5.4 per cent.

"Only small and totally inadequate beginnings have been made in the housing program.

"Nothing constructive has been done in the social security program.

Money Changers Are Back

"The money changers are back in the temple."

Public works, civil conservation corps provisions, work relief, subsistence homesteads, codification of industry, the Civil Works Administration, the re-employment agreement—all "have failed or were too slow," the report continues, and the net results of the New Deal have been a topheavy advantage "for the special privileged class."

Instead of redistribution downward, "which is the only way to increase purchasing power," it says, "there has been redistribution upward that represents the intensification of one of the diseases of our failing economic order."

Helping the Big Fellows

Further, it declares, "measures which seemed designed to restrain the money-changers in the interest of all have served instead to intrench them" through a continuation in the Roosevelt Administration of the policy under President Hoover; namely, "seeking to save the debt structure by putting government credit behind the failing credit of big corporations."

"This has intensified the second disease of our failing economic order—the piling up of a load of debt . . .," it continues. "The bankers have the money; billions lie idle in their banks. And they can and do call the tune. . . . But though, for speculation, money can be had in Wall Street for 1 per cent, the citizen must still pay 6 per cent when he borrows for his needs. . . . So industry languishes."

Failure is inherent in the New Deal performance, the survey contends, in that the President's plans contradict and destroy one another, as in the basic proposition that proceeds upon the outworn economy of scarcity and ignores the abundance that technological advances have made possible.

"The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reduction program raises the price of what workers must buy," it continues. "The National Recovery Administration codes, through the price fixing and production control provisions, raise the prices of things that the farmers have. Neither group gets a sufficient increase in purchasing power to do any good.

"Meantime, concentration of ownership and income becomes increasingly greater at the top and the standard of living and culture for the overwhelming majority of the population is pushed steadily downward."

Says Labor Bilked

The report bases its charge that the President "has not kept his pledge to the laboring class" on the 2 per cent decrease in the "real weekly wage of industrial workers" between October, 1933, and October, 1934; the 5.4 per cent increase in unemployment and the rise of 33 per cent in the number on relief, as compared with the 76 per cent increase in profits for the great industrial corporations during the first nine months of 1934 over the same period in 1933.

"There is a relation between work relief and industrial wages," it contends. "It is a vicious circle. Work relief wages are deliberately kept low, so as not to compete with wages paid by industry. Then they pull industrial wages downward."

Music

The St. Olaf Lutheran Choir

There was choral singing of a distinctly high order in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon when Dr. F. Melius Christiansen conducted his choir of young people from St. Olaf College through a program of exacting proportions. Opening with "Ascendit Deus" by Gallus, the choir proceeded to works by Grieg, Bach, Georg Schumann and Dr. Christiansen. Also included were ancient chorals and a pair of folk songs.

The initiated listener knows what to expect from a St. Olaf College group. He will hear contrapuntal figures finely outlined and sung with a refreshing nonchalance. He will also hear climaxes achieved with an expertness far in advance of the years of the singers, tonal gradations and nuance not usually associated with singing groups of amateur rating, and best of all, music of consistently high quality sung entirely sans notes. It would be difficult to say which of the 10 numbers listed gave the audience the greatest pleasure. One listener found the performance of Grieg's "Hvad est du dog skjon" with its exacting modulations a delightful experience. So also was the Tyrolean folk song "Heiligte Nacht" in which the choir distinguished itself in pianissimi singing. Seldom does a conductor take the Bach "Sing ye to the Lord" at quite such an accelerated pace, yet it was well suited to the quality of the voices and to the text as well.

The Swedish folk song "O heart attuned to sadness" and Dr. Christiansen's "Vistas of song" and "Lullaby on Christmas Eve" brought forward the solo voice of Miss Gertrude Boe Overby, who deserved the applause bestowed upon her. During the program other solo voices whose owners must be nameless lent pleasurable variety to the strictly choral singing.

The Boston Civic Orchestra

Last night in Jordan Hall the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, gave its first concert of the season, with Howard Goding, pianist, as assisting artist. The program comprised the Overture "Iphigenia in Aulis," by Gluck; Bizet's Suite No. 1: L'Arlesienne; the MacDowell Piano Concerto in D minor and the "New World" Symphony by Dvořák.

The personnel of the orchestra this year appears to have been strengthened. Of the various choirs, the wood winds are now the vulnerable spot in the organization, although this deficiency did not become so evident until the symphony was played. Up to and including the concerto, one found a great deal to commend in the performance of the orchestra. Attacks were for the most part neatly made and phrases appropriately released. The players were obviously aware of what was expected of them, and proceeded to give to the best of their ability. Mr. Wagner allowed a saxophone to step into the Bizet suite, which, of course, was correct enough, except that it carried with it some of the characteristics of minor music in modern performance—a somewhat incongruous effect to one listener. The accompaniment to the concerto was well compassed and the orchestra deserved the recognition given it by Mr. Goding, who himself merited the enthusiasm of the audience. He is playing much better piano than we have ever heard him play before, and the somewhat elderly concerto was infused with a fire, under his fingers, which made it more interesting than usual. Of the symphony one writes with considerable reservation. Not only were the wood winds unsatisfactory, but the violin section was ragged. One wished that Mr. Wagner and his band had curbed their ambitions. A less pretentious piece would have completed the program in a far more acceptable manner and left the listener with the feeling, perfectly justified, that this orchestra is on the whole playing in better form than in previous years.

G. M. S.

To Play Here

Beatrice Harrison
Distinguished English Cellist, Who Will Give a Recital in Jordan Hall Wednesday Evening

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings from Egyptian tombs by Joseph Lindon Smith; recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints; prints by Daumier, Dürer, Rembrandt, Shannon and Zorn.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11. admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Prints by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 23. English water colors. Feb. 6-28.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays; Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Copley Society—Paitings by Grace E. Hackett. Through Feb. 8.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Ogden H. Pleissner. Through Feb. 9.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Exhibition of sculpture and old master drawing reproductions by Arnold Geissbuhler.

Holman's Print Shop—Woodcuts by J. J. Lankes.

Boston City Club—Oil by George W. Bardwell. Through Feb. 11.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of drawings in pastels by Arthur Spear. Through Feb. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by the late Henry W. Rice. Through Feb. 16.

Gardenside Bookshop—Exhibition of prints and paintings, sporting, marines and English mezzotints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Umberto Romano's oils. Through Feb. 9.

Vose Galleries—Portraits by Leypold Seyffert, N. A., paintings by Ali Khan, Vaziree Hassan of Persia.

J. F. Olsson & Co., Cambridge—Etchings by Sears Gallagher, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge. Through Feb. 28.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by Otis P. Cook Jr. Through Feb. 9.

St. Botolph Club—Exhibition of water colors through Feb. 9.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Robert Austin, one of the most talented living printmakers, brings a dozen new engravings and other prints.

Boston Art Club—Exhibits by Molly Luce, Aimee Lamb, Marguerite S. Pearson, Elizabeth O. Paxton, Marion Sloane, Philip T. Hicks, William J. Kaula, Anthony Thieme.

Fine Arts Guild, Inc. Cambridge—Drawings and sculpture by George and Virginia Lee Demetrios. Through Feb. 16.

Foster Brothers—Group of etchings by Frederic Taubes. Through Feb. 15.

Old Corner Lending Library—Exhibition of pastels paintings by E. Pettengill. Through Feb. 23.

(Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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United States and Canada

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Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
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Excellent Food
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COLONIAL BOUQUETS IN
Heart-shaped Box ..... $1.50 up
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NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
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SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
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Large, Airy Rooms
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Permanent Waving Shampooing Marcel Waving

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BEAUTY SHOP
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The Home of GOOD BAKERY PRODUCTS
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HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE
Stall No. 6 Phone 25161
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GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
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HUNTINGTON (Continued)

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PAINTS·VARNISHES·LACQUERS·ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
Twelfth and Chapline Street
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST :: LUNCH
DINNER

CANADA

ALBERTA

CALGARY

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Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
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"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
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Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376

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NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS
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322 8TH AVE. WEST *(half block east of our old location.)*
HIGH CLASS SHOE REPAIRING

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
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Phone M 5426 for Service

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2414 4TH ST. WEST M. 2278
Phone M9266 Res. Phone H2523

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STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

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Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 47 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Superior Brand Butter
Tops Them All
Edmonton City Dairy
109 St. and 102 Ave.

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If you want good books to read, you can get them in our popular Stationery Department, History, Travel, Fiction, etc., at popular prices.

EDMONTON AGENTS
GEORGINA
Canada's Quality Footwear
FOR LADIES
Enjoy Real Comfort NOW
Walk-Rite Style Shoppe Ltd.
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Limited
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10060 104th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
21563 PHONES 26480

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Thompson and Dymes LIMITED
Aladdin Silk Hosiery
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

Phone to MORROW for your COAL to-day
MORROW COAL & ICE CO., LTD. SEY. 8020
Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Artistic Hair Workers
MAISON HENRI
Limited
850 GRANVILLE ST.
Phone Sey. 3631

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
2943 Granville Bay. 6342
J. O. Stinson—S. C. Willock
1054 Robson Street Trin. 3040
H. Gallier
3708 West 10th at Alma Bay 363
H. M. Stinson

Lawyer
General Practice of Law
A. L. P. HUNTER
Birks Building Vancouver, B. C.

LUMBER
Building Material
Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1615 MAIN STREET SEY. 910

INSURANCE
FIRE and AUTO
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSN.
HAL. T. BEVANS, Rep. Trin 4266

TOD & MANNING
JEWELERS
Diamond Importers
574 GRANVILLE STREET

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
523 GRANVILLE STREET

Welch's CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

R. C. Purdy LTD.
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries
675 GRANVILLE 2843 GRANVILLE

The Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils
732 HOMER ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

STOCK UP NOW WITH LESLIE'S
COAL WOOD
OIL SAWDUST
Leslie Coal Co., Ltd.
FAIRMONT 1201

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

VANCOUVER (Continued)

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY···
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF
NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

Sow
RITCHIE'S SEEDS
"The Best Procurable"
840 GRANVILLE STREET SEY. 2405

ENGLISH WOOLEN HOSIERY
Plain or Fancy. SPECIAL VALUE $1.00 pr.
Fred Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

The Best
Pianos, Radios, Electric Washers and Refrigerators
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
657 GRANVILLE ST., Vancouver, B. C.

The McLEAN FUELS
Coal and Wood
Kerr. 463

MEATS
POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 Oak Street Bay 4358

THE VANCOUVER STATIONERS
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We Carry a Complete Stock of lesson markers.
549 HOMER ST. Phone Sey. 3404

GAS
Washing Oil
Repairs
Marshall's Super Service
12TH and GRANVILLE, VANCOUVER

NORTH VANCOUVER

HEWETT'S
Quality Groceries and Fresh Meats
We Aim to Please
1841 LONSDALE AVENUE

VICTORIA

LOOK!
Chatton Beauty Salon
Specializing Permanents $2.50-$3.50-$5
Hair Tinting from $1.50
Correct Windblown Bob
"Victoria's complete Beauty Service of highest quality"
Suite 104 Woolworth Bldg.
Entrance next Cathcart's Shoe Store
Established 12 years Not connected with
Phone E-3641 school in same building

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET F. 1633

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers, Stationers, Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Wakeman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 600 FORT STREET

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

DUNCAN'S CASH STORES
101-103 BURNSIDE ROAD
Groceries—Provisions—Fruits
ETC
Your Patronage Greatly Appreciated
PHONE EMPIRE 7944
We deliver promptly.
PERSON SERVICE

Garden 8166
New Method Laundries Limited
Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA (Continued)

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal to Serve Both Convenience and Economy

MUNDAY'S
1203 DOUGLAS STREET
Sole Agents for
Vitality's Famous Corrective Shoes
for Women
Sizes 3 to 11. Width AAA to EEE

Scurrah's LIMITED
The Better Shop of Victoria
For Distinctive Gowns, Suits, Coats, Hats, Gloves, Imported Sports Wear and Furs
728 YATES STREET

Mae Meighen
CORSET SPECIALIST
Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses, Scarves

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22 813

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated coöperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK IS
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

When in Need of
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
or
COAL WOOD COKE
Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO., LTD.
812 BOYD BUILDING

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Winnipeg Printing & Engraving Co. Ltd.
Direct by Mail Advertising
Folders, Broadsides, Catalogues, Booklets
Price Lists, Circulars, Blotters
211 RUPERT AVE.
PHONES 86-561, 86-571

CHAS. A. DEMPSEY
Optometrist
908 Boyd Building
Telephone 22 145

CLEAN COALS
For Clean Homes at Reasonable Prices
Standard Coals Ltd.
Phone 23322 *"Personal Service"*

Visitors to Winnipeg are cordially invited to inspect our fine stock of English Bone China—
Minton—Coalport
Josiah Wedgwood
SOLE AGENTS IN MANITOBA FOR "SPODE" China
BIRKS DINGWALL
Limited
Winnipeg's Oldest Family Jewellers

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3 20
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

"The Loaf Supreme"
MADE ONLY BY
JACKSON'S BREAD
LIMITED
46 LEEMING STREET
PHONE GARFIELD 3652

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Visit the store during our BIG MID WINTER FURNITURE SALE. There are extra values in all types of Furniture.
THIRD FLOOR

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE - COKE
BITUMINOUS—FUEL OIL
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met One-One-One 737 Richmond St.

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

CARTER'S AWNINGS
We store and insure. Rates right if canvas is used. We sell it.
MET 1434 94 and 96 KING ST.

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
156 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
102 DUNDAS ST. Phones Met. 652
385-7 TALBOT ST. Met. 2420

FEARNLEY'S "ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 3404-3405 WE DELIVER

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
Also Pies, Cakes, etc.
Order Your Christmas Cake Early
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
233 GRAND AVE. PHONE MET. 795-W or MET. 2795-J
106-708 MAIN STREET

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

CHRIS. TEALE
Plumbing, Steamfitting
Selling Hart Oil Burners Over 10 Years
Satisfaction guaranteed always
MET 7984 511 ST. JAMES STREET

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5738
55 Stores in Canada

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
The Great Personal Specialty Shop of Ottawa Ladies
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
246-247 Bank St
Phone 40449 Queen

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen
There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Ad 6324, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily except Saturdays; 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon on Saturdays.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

REVITALIZE

Your garments are *revitalized* when sent to us for cleansing. Returned to you fresh and sparkling with freshness.

Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited

LLOYDBROOK 2161

MILNES COAL-COKE

88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Eileen Bradley's Grill

7 Adelaide St. E.

Wholesome, Well-Cooked Food

Table Service in the Green Room

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

Selected Grade Milk

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.

PHONE US TO CALL

West Toronto Music Co.

ESTABLISHED 1915

RADIOS, REFRIGERATORS ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

E. D. LOTT, *Manager*

2989 DUNDAS W. JU. 2434

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

Miss Puritan says:—

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Phone Ki 1313 **W J Gerring** Nights Me 2925

CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR

333 HURON STREET

Alterations and General Repairs to home office or factory. Sunrooms built. Verandahs. Cupboards. Radiator Covers. Hardwood Floors. Storm Sash. Office Partitions. Garages. Bookcases. Panelling. Shingling. Fly Screens.

Successor to THOS PAINTER & SON Established Over 45 Years

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY

DON S. HOOD, Representative

El. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7794

25% Dividend Savings

FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

DECORATING

RELIABLE PAPERHANGING, PAINTING, etc.

"Sunworthy" Papers from 10 cents up

RICHARD G. BELL

3370 Yonge Street Phone Hudson 2244

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Weeks & Warne

Painting and Decorating Contractors

Structural Alterations and Repairs

27 Alexander Street Kingsdale 9644

Pictures and **FRAMING**

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART

490 BLOOR ST. W.

E. D. APTED

Fine Book, Job and Commercial

PRINTER

Elgin 0737 9 LEADER LANE

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

HOT POINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin

Limited

3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343

14 Years' Continuous Service

R. S. PETERSON

Groceries, Fruits, Provisions

99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.

Phone Lakeside 0686

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WINDSOR

NICHOLAS COAL CO.

LIMITED

Coal—Coke—Wood

"Poca-Blox"

TECUMSEH at JANETTE

PHONE 3-6311

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant

140 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

F. W. NICHOLAS

WHITE STAR SERVICE STATION

Gas and Oils

TECUMSEH at DOUGALL

PHONE 3-0022

W. H. McCREERY, Ltd.

JEWELLERS—OPTICIANS

218 OUELLETTE AVENUE

Fine Diamonds

Bulova and Gruen Watches

Jewelry — Silverware

GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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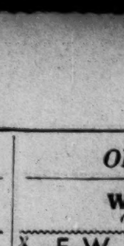

"You'll enjoy shopping at Simpson's—

A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories treasures from the world's markets."

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

Good Shoes *for all occasions*

1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

SPRING FURS

SILVER FOXES and MARTENS

Moderate Prices

LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Elevator to 4th Floor

FOSTER BROWN and SON

1230 St. Catherine St., W. Montreal

will be glad to obtain for you any book that is advertised in The Christian Science Monitor as well as any book wherever published.

LINENS

for Every Occasion

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX

Our Specialty

JUL. HEIM

1420 DRUMMOND STREET

SALON

Marguerite

Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators

HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

MOTHER'S BREAD

Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.

Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.

HArbour 9191

STOP & SHOP

"The Canadian Owned Stores"

OVALTINE

9 oz. 58c, 18 oz. 98c

Use the Phone— We Deliver

WESTMOUNT

A Modern Printing Organization!

WELLINGTON 5227

THE ROBSON PRINTERS LIMITED

(formerly the Westmount News Co.)

4206 St. Catherine St. W. at Greene

W. Boyd Robson Roderick S. Robson

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!

SIMPSONS

Guarantee is your full protection

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

SASKATOON

EMPIRE

LUMBER & FUEL CO., Ltd.

QUALITY COAL and WOOD

715 SECOND AVENUE NORTH

TELEPHONE 5458

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham. S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S HOME — From Toddlers upwards; happy, free atmosphere, ample playing space, first lessons. MARRIOTT, White Lodge, off Hall Lane, Hendon, London, N. W.

Mothers' and Children's Home

welcomes infants and tinies; experienced nurses, every care; large garden; moderate terms. SUPERINTENDENT, 92 Wimbledon Hill, S. W. 19. Tel. Wimbledon 3178.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA

65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 8439

Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

BEAUTILYNE CORSETS AND GIRDLES — Fittings given. Clients' homes visited. MRS. HAWES 6 Ulva Road, S. W. 15. (Putney 4869).

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernard)

Costumes de ville, de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15

LONDON, Amelié Gibbon, 11 Caxton St., Westminster—Helpful advice on all dress problems; renovations carried out; hat and dress models tastefully reproduced. Victoria 9626.

MRS. PEMBERTON, specialist in dresses, millinery and sportswear; also makes up customers' own materials. 22 Crawford Street, London, W. 1. Welbeck 4836.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT gives lessons in SPEECH and ACTING. 31 Upper Berkeley Place, London, W. C. 1. Tel. Museum 4863.

SPEECH CULTURE

AMY WINTER L.R.A.M. Piano: Eloc. Speaking, Reading, Acting

136 Church St., Kensington, London, W. 8.

ENTERTAINERS

GREENLEAF THEATRE RECITALS: Founders and Directors: Constance Smedley, Maxwell Armfield. Picture stories, poems, stories from the Flower Book presented by VIOLET BLAKE, who is open for school and other engagements. 14 Hampstead Way, London, N. W. 11.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, KENSINGTON, Harrington Gardens and Campden Hill—Unfurnished, self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lifts, constant hot water, central heating. Apply Store, 4 William Street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 3810.

LONDON, Ealing Common, W. 5—Self-contained unfurnished flat, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, etc., suit 2 ladies; also 2 rooms, 1 furnished, 1 unfurnished, ground floor, close tube station; open position. A. R., 15 Hangar Lane.

LONDON, Ealing Common — Unfurnished ground-floor flat, large sitting room, bedroom, dining room, scullery, bathroom, lavatory, gas, electric, moderate rent; Christian Scientist preferred. TAYLOR, 13 Warwick Road.

LONDON, Barnes, facing Common—Unfurnished top flat, 3 rooms and scullery; suitable for 2; geyser; rent £35. Paddington 7680.

FLORISTS

RING PARK 3308 for fresh flowers; a good selection all the year round; express delivery; prices very reasonable. PARISH, 145 Church Street, London, W. 8.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S., Est. 1898, Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden advice to the Middlesex County Council, Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1863.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, Muswell Hill—Commodious, well-built house, 11 rooms, suitable for guest house or rest home; £1350 or offer. MRS. FULLER, 6 Princes Avenue, N. 10.

NEAR NORBURY and Thornton Heath Stations—Well built modern house, good sized kitchenette, ample cupboards, sentry boiler, two reception, 3 bedrooms, bath room, separate w. c.; gas and electric; well planned garden with beds; crazy paving, fruit trees and flowering shrubs; space and entrance for garage; tiled approaches. Freehold £900. View by appointment. Phone POLLARDS 1696 or by Letter Box M-440, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.

Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY

Prop.: H. LEE (Phone WILLS. 0840)

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired, and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application: 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N. W. 2.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.

Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, W.—First floor, consisting of two rooms en suite, to be let unfurnished in private house in West End; would suit consulting office. Box M-217, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Littlehampton, Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Meadowcroft, Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—A real home with lovely garden; able to give experienced care to adults or children; temporary or permanent; from 2 gns. 59 Tierney Rd., Streatham Hill, S. W. 2.

LONDON, 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2—Under new management; comfortable bed-sitting room and breakfast 6/6; weekly from 27/6.

PHOTOGRAPHY

FOR HAPPY expressions in your children's photographs, bring them to Nicholas Smirnoff, who will love to amuse them. 11 Palace Gate, London, W. 8 (Western 7766).

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle, for Piano and Organ tuning and repairs. Music roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4. Tel. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

LONDON (10 miles)—Manageress, small private hotel; experienced in catering and staff management; give full particulars. Box M-8918, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

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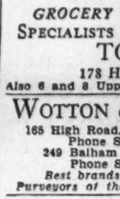

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Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Kilocycles Frequency	Transmissions
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	75.00	3998	8-10:15 p. m.
RW15	Khabarovsk, Siberia	70.20	4273	3-9 a. m.
FIQA	Tananarive, Madagascar	52.70	5690	4-4:45 a. m., 11-12 a. m.; Sat., 1:30-3 p. m.; Sun., 5:30-6 a. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.40	5953	8-12 p. m.
HIX	Santo Domingo, Do. Rep.	50.40	5953	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
RW59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6000	5-7 p. m.
EAJ35	Barcelona, Spain	50.00	6000	Sat., 4:30-5:30 p. m
VE9DN	Montreal, Canada	49.96	6005	11:30-1 a. m.
VE9DR	Drummondsville, Canada	49.96	6005	Sun., 7:30-12 a. m.; 12:30-11:45 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6020	1-3:30 p. m., 10-1:30 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	49.67	6040	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. 5-7 p. m., Sun.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.59	6050	4-8 p. m.
VQ7LO	Nairobi, Africa	49.80	6060	11 a. m.-3 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S.	49.50	6060	7:30 a. m.-9 p. m., 11-2 a. m.
VE9CS	Vancouver, Canada	49.42	6070	Sun., 12:30 p. m.-1:45 a. m.
OXY	Skamlebak, Denmark	49.40	6070	1-7 p. m.
W8XAA	Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.	49.34	6080	Sun., 11:30 a. m.-9:15 p. m.; Tues., Thurs., Sat. 3 p. m.-1 a.m.
CP5	La Paz, Bolivia	49.30	6080	8-11:30 p.m.
VE9HJ	St. Johns (N.B.), Canada	49.29	6090	7-8:30 p.m.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Canada	49.26	6090	3-11:30 p.m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	49.18	6100	4:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	49.07	6110	5-11 p.m., Sat., Sun.; 9:30-12, 4-11 p.m.; Mon.-Fri.
YV1BC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.07	6110	10:30-2p.m., 5-11p.m.
W3XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	48.99	6120	6-11:30 p.m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, Africa	49.00	6122	10 a.m.-5 p.m., 12 m.-1:30 a.m., 4-8 a.m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	48.95	6125	8-11 p.m.
ZGE	Kuala Lumpur, Malay States	48.90	6135	7-10 a.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	48.83	6140	4:30 p.m.-2 a.m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6150	4:30-10:30 p.m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.00	6250	7-11 p.m.
HIZ	Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	47.80	6320	4:40-8:40 p.m.
HCIDR	Quito, Ecuador	47.01	6382	8-10:30 p.m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6450	11:45-12:45 p. m., 5-11 p. m.
REN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	45.38	6610	1-6 p. m.
HC2RL	Quito, Ecuador	44.93	6676	6-9, 10-1 a. m., Sun., 10-1 a. m., Tues.
EAR110	Madrid, Spain	43.00	6976	6 p. m., Tues., Sat. 11-7 p. m.
LCL	Jeloy, Norway	42.92	6990	12-1 a. m.
OA4B	Lima, Peru	42.00	7160	3:30-5:30 p. m.
HBQ	Geneva, Switzerland	40.30	7444	3-8 p. m.
HBP	Prangina, Switzerland	38.48	7797	1:30-4:30 p. m., Sun.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	37.33	8035	8-10 p. m.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	31.56	9500	4:30-7 a. m., Wed., Sat.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9510	1:45-10:30 p. m., 5:15-7:15 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9510	6-10:30 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	31.48	9530	7:45-10:45 a. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9560	5-9 p. m.
W1XAZ	Boston, Mass., U. S.	31.35	9570	7 a. m.-1 a. m.
SRI	Posen, Poland	31.35	9570	6-9:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9585	11 a. m.-6 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna., U. S.	31.28	9590	10:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9595	4-6 p. m. Sat.
XETE	Mexico City	31.25	9600	7:30-10:30 p.m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.25	9600	12m.-6:30 a.m., Tues., and Fri.
TI4NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.00	9680	5:30-8 p.m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.43	9860	12-2, 4-7 p.m.
VE9JR	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11715	5-9:30 p.m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.58	11730	6:45-9:45 p.m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11750	5:15-7:15a.m., 5-1a.m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.51	11760	9 a.m.-12 m., 1-3 p.m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	25.45	11790	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs., 5-7 p.m. Sun.
I2RO	Rome, Italy	25.40	11811	11-2 p.m., 5-7:30 p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	25.36	11830	2-3 p.m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11865	1:45-5:45 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	25.27	11870	3-10 p.m.
FYA	Paris, France	25.25	11880	10 a.m.-6 p.m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12000	6-12, 11-1 a.m., Sun.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	23.38	12820	6-9 a.m., Sun.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15140	1:45-5:45 p.m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15200	7:30-11 a.m., 1:30-6 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	19.72	15210	10 a. m.-5:15 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.68	15243	8-11 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	19.65	15270	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.61	15295	10-6 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	19.57	15330	3-4 p. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17775	1:15-2:15 p. m., 3-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	16.87	17780	10 a. m.-4 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17790	1-6 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21470	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	13.93	21540	7 a. m.-3 p. m.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Berkshire

Bracknell: The Regal Cinema, High Street, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

Essex

Ilford: Ilford Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Hampshire

Southampton (First Church): Watts Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.

Kent

Gravesend: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

London

London (Ninth Church): Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W. C. 2, 1:10 p. m., Feb. 19.

Sussex

Eastbourne (First Church): Town Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 20.

Yorkshire

Scarborough: Londesborough Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 17.

United States

Arizona

Douglas: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Globe (auspices Societies, Globe and Miami): Globe High School Auditorium, High and Maple Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

California

Gridley: High School Auditorium, Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

La Canada: Community Church, 1223 Verdugo Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Pacific Grove: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 10

Redding: Masonic Temple, 1346 Yuba Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Redwood City: McKinley Grammar School Auditorium, Duane Street at James Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

San Francisco (Second Church): New Mission Theater, Mission Street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, 11 a. m., Feb. 14.

San Francisco (Eighth Church): Dreamland Auditorium, Steiner and Post Streets, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 10.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School, 55 Strawberry Hill, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 12. Radiocast Station WOL, 1310 kilocycles.

Florida

Clearwater: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

St. Petersburg: Church Auditorium, Fifth Avenue and Third Street, North, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Stuart: Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 10.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): Erlanger Theater, 585 Peachtree Street, N. E., 3 p. m., Feb. 10.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 10.

Kansas

Chanute: Auditorium, Memorial Building, Lincoln and First, 3 p. m., Feb. 10.

Independence: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 11.

South Haven: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Mississippi

Natchez: Temple B'Nai Israel, Commerce Street, 8 . m., Feb. 14.

Missouri

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Edifice, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Nebraska

Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2118 Browne Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

New Jersey

Morristown: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 10.

New Mexico

Roswell: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.

New York

Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue, near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 12.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main at Prince Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

North Carolina

Goldsboro: Wayne County Court House, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Southern Pines: Carolina Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 10.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: Church Auditorium, Fifth and Cherokee Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Capitol Hill Senior High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Stillwater: Church Edifice, Duncan and West Seventh Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, 107 East Montgomery Avenue, North Side, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 10.

State College (Society of Pennsylvania State College): Schwab Auditorium, College Campus, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Texas

Austin (Organization at University of Texas): Hogg Memorial Auditorium, University Campus, Twenty-fourth and Guadalupe Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Galveston: Church Edifice, Avenue O and Twenty seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Victoria: Victoria Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 12

[A Monday Column]

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Feb. 10

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA. 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc, W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Student Builds Own House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

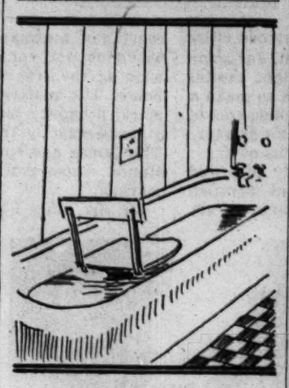
WAKE FOREST, N. C.—Robert L. Wilson, of Broadway, N. C., a junior at Wake Forest College, was not entirely satisfied with his rooming arrangements. So he procured 800 pounds of lumber, had it cut to fit and brought it here to construct his own residence. A house, 9 by 12 feet, resulted, where he is rooming comfortably and happily.

How to feel rich: Trim your wants down to your needs.

Daily Features

To be sure of a fall, jump at a conclusion.

With the Inventors



Bath Chair

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JUST to prove that the modern bathroom has not yet reached the highest point of luxury, here is a chair for the bathtub, on which George Feulner, of Boulder City, Nev., has been given U. S. Patent No. 1982245. For those who have difficulty in climbing in and out of the tub, however, such a seat might be of real value, since it works mechanically by hydraulic pressure, and may be raised or lowered as desired.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Those (or these) kind" (S. F. M.) —Wrong in expressions such as "Where can you buy *those kind* of hats." "Kind" is singular, so make the modifier singular; say *"this kind* of hats?" or *"that kind* of hats." Note that "Where are those sort of stones found?" is also incorrect. Euphony in this instance might better be served by making "sort" plural, reading *"those sorts* of stones." (This, of course, presupposes a variety of shapes or colors. If the stones are all of one kind, the sentence might well read: "Where are stones of *this sort* found?")

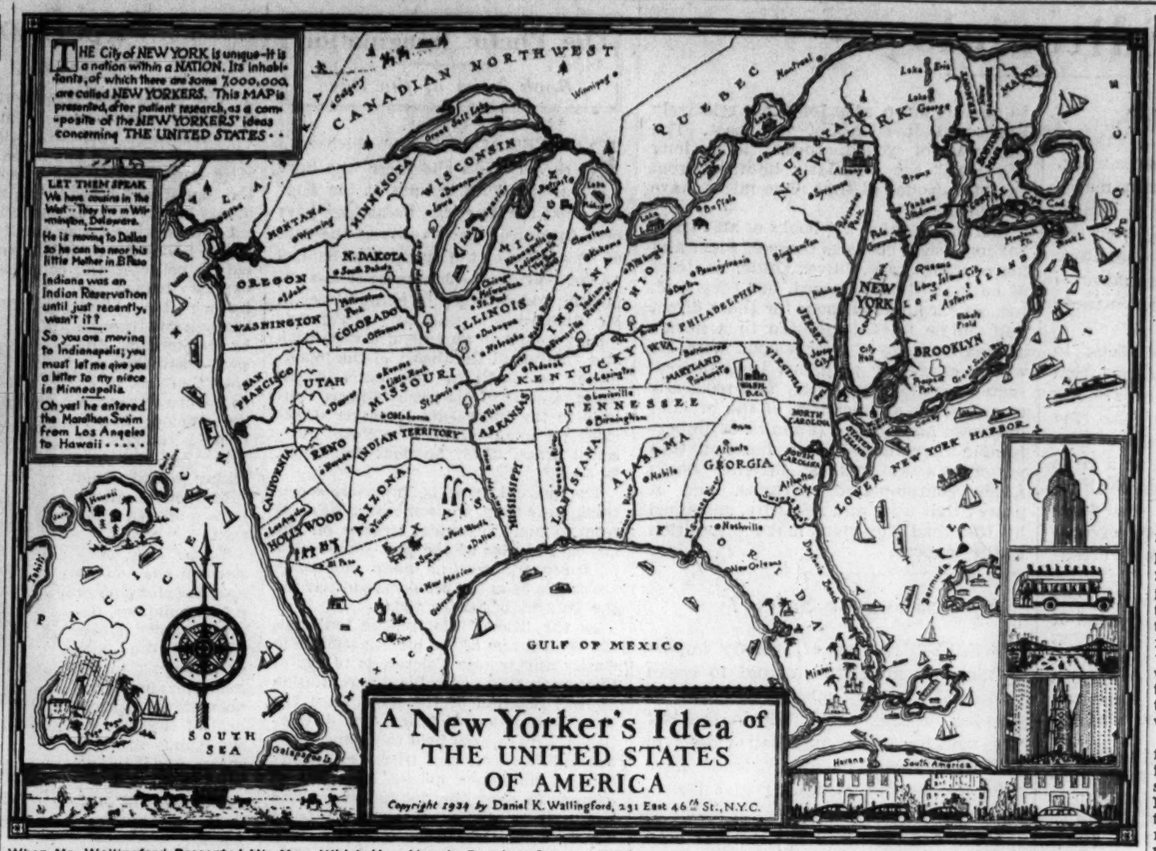
We should hesitate about insisting that "these" and "kind" always keep their distance. On another occasion we made bold to point out in this column that if a person went to a fruit store which displayed several different kinds of apples, and he took three or four russets from a certain box, he would be unlikely to say, *"These* are the *kinds* I like." Perhaps the skeptic will find comfort in insisting that *"These* are the *kind* I like" is an idiomatic shortening of "These are samples of the kind I like."

Column (S. F. M.) — Yes, down with the pronunciation *col'-yum!* "Columnist," on the other hand, has been pronounced humorously *kol'-yum-ist*; and it is taking hold. We still raise our voice for *kol'-um-nist*, however.

Statistics (S. F. M.) — The first *t* is there to be sounded.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor


THE City of NEW YORK is unique—It is a nation within a NATION. Its inhabitants, of which there are some 7,000,000, are called NEW YORKERS. This MAP is presented, after patient research, as a composite of the NEW YORKERS' ideas concerning THE UNITED STATES . .
LET THEM SPEAK
We have cousins in the West—They live in Wilmington, Delaware.
He is coming to Dallas so he can be near his little Mother in El Paso
Indiana was an Indian Reservation until just recently, wasn't it?
So you are moving to Indianapolis; you must let me give you a letter to my niece in Minneapolis.
Oh yes! he entered the Marathon Swim from Los Angeles to Hawaii . . . .
CANADIAN NORTHWEST
QUEBEC
NEW YORK
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
N. DAKOTA
OREGON
WASHINGTON
COLORADO
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
LOWER NEW YORK HARBOR
SAN FRANCISCO
UTAH
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
CALIFORNIA
RENO
HOLLYWOOD
ARIZONA
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
TEXAS
GULF OF MEXICO
SOUTH SEA
Galapagos
Havana
South America
A New Yorker's Idea of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Copyright 1934 by Daniel K. Wallingford, 231 East 46th St., N.Y.C.

When Mr. Wallingford Presented His Map, Which Has Already Run Into Several Editions, We Submitted That Letting the South Down With Only Four Swanee Rivers Was a Slight Which Might Not Be Taken Lightly. In the Main, However, the Map Adequately Portrays the Self-Effacement, Utter Lack of Civic Exaltation, and Uncanny Geographical Appraisement, of the Average New Yorker.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: When they divide Mr. Ford's wealth, it will be just our luck to get a ton of soy beans instead of a car.

Boston Herald: Preparatory to the arrival of Congress, the Capitol and the Washington Monument have both been cleaned, but we hope this doesn't give the boys ideas about the Treasury.

Life: Huey Long now controls the Louisiana State University. The politicians are at last getting back at the professors for taking over the government.

San Francisco Chronicle: The three metals you can take to Washington and turn into cash are gold, silver, and brass.

Humorist: A critic suggests that theaters and cinemas should have a special row of seats for large, fat patrons. Most of them have—the row immediately in front of us.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Leah Was Tender-Eyed"

OUR Common Version of Gen. 19: 17 makes the statement that "Leah was tender-eyed"; and that remark, taken by itself, has often not unnaturally been regarded as a compliment, suggesting that her glances expressed tenderness and love. However, it appears from the remainder of the verse that a contrast is intended between the "beauty" of Rachel and the "tender-eyes" of Leah.

As a matter of fact, the Hebrew phrase rendered "tender-eyed" means, rather, "weak-eyed," hinting that Leah did not possess the large, black, lustrous eyes which are still regarded as a mark of beauty, particularly in the East. The Greek Version of the Old Testament has: "The eyes of Leah were weak"; and, among modern translators, Smith brings out the contrast between Leah and Rachel by rendering: "Leah had weak eyes, while Rachel was beautiful and lovely"; while Moffatt suggests: "Leah had dull eyes, but Rachel was lovely and handsome."

Quotation for Today

THE forceful, vigorous, effective men are those who execute their ideas while they are full of the enthusiasm of inspiration.—ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

Sand in the Shoe

This Pause for Repairs Was Recorded for the Monitor, Camera Club by J. DeBella, of San Jose, Calif.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Chairs for Queues

A GIRL plodding home after fruitlessly seeking work, noticed the queue outside a popular theater. The people, she knew, had been standing there for more than an hour, and her own weariness gave her a fellow-feeling for them. Just there an idea came.

Borrowing a small sum of money, she invested in a dozen folding camp stools, and went back to rent them to those standing in the next day's queue. The plan was an immediate success, and soon the girl owned hundreds of stools and employed several friends to go round hiring stools to those standing outside of other theaters.

Miss Alice C.

Daily Anecdote

Oh! Oh!

LOUIS XIV, having been persuaded by Dangeau and de Saint Aguau that he could write poetry as well as any other person, composed a madrigal. His Majesty read it over and confessed to himself that it was a very poor effort.

A few mornings later, when Marshal de Gramont was in his presence, he said: "Read this, Marshal, and tell me if ever you saw anything so bad. Finding I have lately addicted myself to poetry, they bring me any trash."

The Marshal read the lines, then said: "Your Majesty is a most excellent judge in all matters of taste, for I think I never read anything so stupid or so ridiculous."

"Do you not think he must be a very silly fellow who composed it?" persisted his Majesty.

The Marshal agreed. "It is not possible to call him anything else," he said.

The embarrassment of Gramont may be imagined when the King said: "I am delighted to hear you speak your sentiments so frankly, for I wrote it myself."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shep and the Conductor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

THE conductor of a train in central Washington has for several years been dropping daily from his train a bundle of newspapers or magazines in front of the farm of a family living in a very isolated district. He was prompted to undertake this service because the small children of the family, in very ragged clothing, always waved to him when the train went by; and the thought occurred to him that the feature sections of the newspapers left on the train would be appreciated by them.

The children's sheep dog would frolic with them to take the bundle in his mouth and away to the house some distance back from the track. Now the children are at school when the train passes each day, but Shep never fails to be alongside the track, wildly barking as the train approaches, and then to carry the bundle of papers to the house.

Conductor R— was recently in the Railroad Hospital for some time. It was his good fortune, however, to receive a letter each day from these children. One letter said: "Shep goes down to the track every day, but Mama gives him a piece of bread anyhow." So evidently both Shep and Conductor R— are not without their reward for faithful service.

In Lighter Vein

Needed

A professor was once accosted by a little bootblack: "Shine your shoes, sir?"

The professor was disgusted by the dirt on the lad's face. "I don't want a shine, my lad," he said; "but if you'll go and wash your face, I'll give you sixpence."

"Righto, guv'nor," replied the boy, as he made his way to a neighboring fountain. Soon he returned, looking much cleaner.

"Well, my boy," said the professor, "you have earned your sixpence; here it is."

"I don't want your sixpence, guv'nor," replied the boy. "You 'ang on to it, and get your 'air cut."—*Tatler*

Not to Be Outdone

Little Johnny was visiting in the country and while there became very much attached to his cousin's pet dog.

"Haven't you any animals at home?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes," replied the little fellow. "We have ants and flies."—*Hollywood Citizen.*

Lost.—Friday night, between Market Square and Dimsdale Avenue, Black and White Terrier. Finder rewarded. Name and address on collar of owner.—*London Paper.*

Village Telegraph Office

Girl (after filling out blank): "Is that quite clear?"

Inquisitive Clerk: "No, who's Fred?"

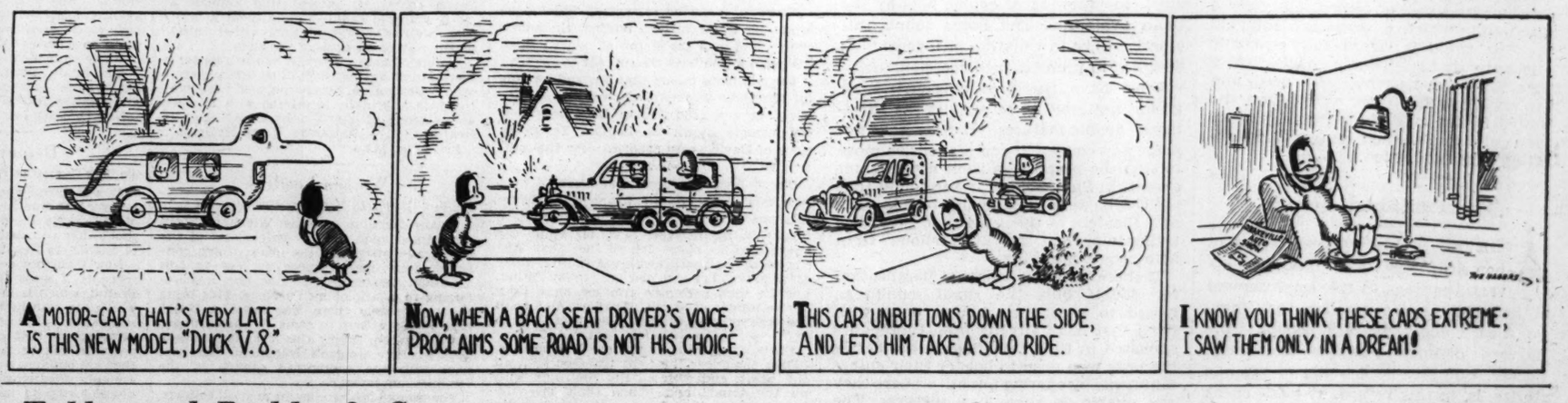
This Motor Era

Tiny Tot: "You're better looking than your daddy."

Ditto: "Course I am—I'm a later model."

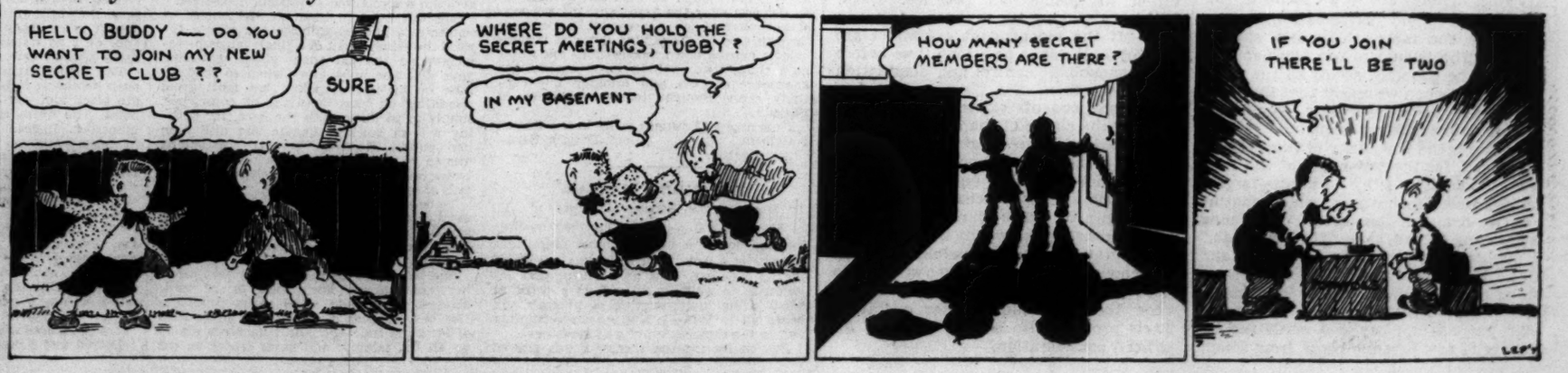
The Adventures of Waddles—*The New Models*

By THE HAGERS


A MOTOR-CAR THAT'S VERY LATE IS THIS NEW MODEL, "DUCK V. 8."
NOW, WHEN A BACK SEAT DRIVER'S VOICE, PROCLAIMS SOME ROAD IS NOT HIS CHOICE,
THIS CAR UNBUTTONS DOWN THE SIDE, AND LETS HIM TAKE A SOLO RIDE.
I KNOW YOU THINK THESE CARS EXTREME; I SAW THEM ONLY IN A DREAM!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Beginning*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO BUDDY — DO YOU WANT TO JOIN MY NEW SECRET CLUB ??
SURE
WHERE DO YOU HOLD THE SECRET MEETINGS, TUBBY ?
IN MY BASEMENT
HOW MANY SECRET MEMBERS ARE THERE ?
IF YOU JOIN THERE'LL BE TWO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Economic Suicide"

THERE are two ways to promote trade. One is to invite it by offering manifest benefits. The other is to compel it by various pressures ranging from the movies' block booking through retaliatory tariffs to the ultimate of imperialism—conquest of the nation you wish to trade with.

Latest reports of America's efforts to promote foreign trade by changing from the second to the first method are not particularly encouraging. Despite the sincere and intelligent endeavors of Secretaries Hull and Wallace and of a large group of Administration officials who have followed their lead, only very small dents have been made in the glacier of economic nationalism which has been creeping over the world.

The language of Governmental efforts to improve trade is still the language of force, if not indeed of war. The latest news from Washington is that the United States is preparing a blacklist of nations which discriminate against American trade. Apparently this is to be used for retaliatory discrimination.

A few days ago the beautiful bubble of a vast new export trade with Russia exploded. The explosion is expected also to wreck the export-import bank set up to facilitate the huge exchange of goods that was supposed to follow American recognition of the Soviets. What happened was that the United States refused to lend Moscow the money to pay the old claims of Americans against Russia.

Readers of the Monitor should not have been greatly disillusioned by this collapse, for this newspaper has repeatedly pointed out that only by accepting Russian goods could the United States obtain repayment of any loans. And there has been no disposition to accept goods which by any stretch of the imagination could be regarded as competing with American products. The desire is still to sell without buying. Until that attitude is changed there is little hope for permanent improvement of American trade.

There has been some gain in popular recognition of the fact that the tariff wall blocks exports as well as imports. But the political pressure of minorities fearful of being injured by tariff adjustments which open the way for imports—that would pay for exports—still operates against the general welfare. The Administration's efforts to negotiate reciprocal agreements with various countries under last year's tariff act are meeting strong resistance from interests which might be touched.

This fact makes surprising the proposal of Senator Wheeler—reported approved by Secretary Hull on the same day that the hopes of Russian trade blew up—for another world economic conference. The United States, more than any nation, is responsible for the blockade of world trade. Oscar Johnston, agricultural adviser to the Treasury, speaking at the same Senate committee hearing, declared he could not think of a thing America had neglected to do in throttling foreign trade.

Aside from its own policy of extreme protectionism, augmented by dollar devaluation, "sanitary restrictions" and other devices, it has refused to join in any co-operative endeavors to build up that confidence in political stability and peace which is a prerequisite of better trading conditions. A majority of the very committee which was exploring ways by which agricultural surpluses could be exported had voted two days before against joining the World Court.

The United States is today a prime example of nationalism. And it should shoulder its share of responsibility for a situation in which, as Secretary Hull puts it, "The world is committing economic suicide by its nationalistic policies." At a time when the nation's great need, and the world's, is for better distribution, the United States must do something better than enter into another contest of "blacklisting" and retaliation.

The Perennial Horatio

A SURVEY of literary preferences of homeless New York newsboys reveals, perhaps to the astonishment of the middle-aged generation, that Horatio Alger's books yet are popular. The Harvard divinity graduate and social worker, who became a writer of juvenile stories, is, in this respect at least, cheek by jowl with the great ones of literature. His ablest efforts are to be found in the "Ragged Dick" and "Tattered Tom" series. Evidently the fame of Horatio still is verdant. The tribute to the Alger appeal, itself of the simplest, seems all the more remarkable when we reflect that the Alger heroes are yesterday's boys, who knew neither automobile nor airplane.

So also is the popularity of Oliver Optic prolonged, for the pen-name of the Boston schoolmaster is by no means forgotten of American boyhood, which continues to demand the books of "Young Americans Abroad," and "The Boat Club." A maturity that remembers the Alger and Optic books, and their like, with something of amused and wistful fondness, is somewhat taken aback on being informed that present-day boyhood, with serried shelves of new juvenile books from which to choose, often asks for these relatively homespun favorites of the past. The thoughts of youth, those "long, long thoughts," are singularly immune from the vicissitudes of time. One might have known it.

Librarians value the books of an earlier boyhood, such books as those of Alger and his contemporary, Oliver Optic, as items of curious literary record, but they find, too, an excellent purpose for these direct and simple tales. Suggested to a novice at reading, a boy of undeveloped taste, for whom character guidance is indicated, such books lead gradually and naturally to a superior appreciation of the broader meadows and loftier summits of imperishable literature. It is a function that yesterday's authors of juvenile books never contemplated, perhaps, and it proves that time and necessity, sustained by the head librarian, make disposition as they choose.

Saving or Safety?

IS SAFETY at sea of primary importance or merely incidental to ocean travel? Public misapprehension is growing on this point. Within the last few months, three American vessels in the West Indies passenger trade have been lost by fire, stranding or collision, with nearly 200 fatalities.

Much has been said but less has been done to improve mechanical safeguards against disaster at sea. The United States was one of nineteen nations represented at a conference on sea safety held in London in 1929. Among agreements embodied in that convention was one acknowledging the need for equipping passenger ships with life-saving facilities for all.

The United States failed to ratify the London convention. This document has never been submitted to a vote in the Senate. No official explanation has been offered. Opposition of American ship owners to certain regulations, which because of relatively higher operating costs in American vessels would give foreign competitors unequal advantages, is hinted to be a strong factor in deferring acceptance of the London convention. Meanwhile neither American shipping interests nor the Federal Government has taken any stand independent of the London conference to effect on a broad scale safety measures similar in design and intent to those agreed upon in 1929.

Does failure to adopt the London convention, seemingly sidetracked for economic reasons, imply that international trade rivalries stand in the way of a safer American merchant marine? The issue is humanitarian, not nationalistic. For that reason nothing would help American ship owners to maintain their share of patronage more than to prove their willingness not only to co-operate with, but exceed if possible, attempts of other nations to strengthen human safeguards at sea.

"Trust-Busting" in Shadowland

OF MORE than local significance is the legal relief obtained by independent motion picture theater operators in the Philadelphia area through the injunction issued by Judge George A. Welsh in the Federal District Court against nine of the largest film distributing corporations.

These distributors, affiliated with the film-producing groups, were restrained from enforeing a contract clause which forbade, at the pleasure of the distributors, the showing of double bills by the small exhibitors. The judge found this practice to be in violation of federal laws designed to prohibit such coercion.

Long have the producing-distributor groups professed to be against the showing of double features, yet they have not made any concerted comprehensive move to stop the practice in their own theater chains. In Philadelphia it was found that the chains were using double bills in their own theaters at the same time they were trying to prevent the "little fellows" from doing the same thing.

If there is any commercial justification for double bills the small exhibitors, forced to keep their houses open with films that have already been thoroughly exploited in the chain houses, are surely the ones who need to bolster their entertainments by offering quantity where they are unable to show new pictures. The NRA motion picture code gave this recognition to double bill practice. Judge Welsh, in making his decision, remarked that "If the independent exhibitors are destroyed, it might be a long time before the monopolistic control and domination could be broken."

The independents' existence was threatened by the clause of the contract, which he abrogated, providing for the withdrawal of films from houses that failed to stop double billing on demand. This Philadelphia court decision will prove heartening to independent exhibitors in certain other areas where these or other trade practices made possible by group agreements and buying power are said to be placing undue competitive burdens upon the small film theater operators. Their protests also should come up for judicial consideration.

The Poetic Imagination

Book News of the Day

READERS of Prof. I. A. Richards's earlier books and those who have attended his lectures at the English or at the American Cambridge have been constantly made aware of the debt of this critic to the theories of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, a debt more or less explicitly acknowledged in many places in Mr. Richards's writings and now handsomely repaid in an extended exposition and analysis of the theory of the imagination set forth in Coleridge's letters, lectures, some of his poems and particularly in the BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA (Coleridge on Imagination. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.75; London: Routledge. 8s. 6.).

The present book is, however, something more than, and something different from, a mere historical treatise on the critical theories of the poet-philosopher of a century ago; its more immediate bearing is upon the problems confronting the student of poetry today.

As the title of his treatise indicates, the central aim of the investigation is to clarify and restate Coleridge's theory of the imagination, with his differentiation of that function of the mind from the kindred function of fancy. The distinction has often been held to be one without a difference, or, if there is a difference, a difference not of kind but of degree. To deny the distinction in kind has been a commonplace of criticism almost from Coleridge's own day. Professor Lowes, for example, writes in "The Road to Xanadu" of his conviction "that Fancy and Imagination are not two powers at all, but one. The valid distinction," he goes on, "lies not in the materials with which they operate, but in the degree of intensity of the operant power itself."

With this opinion Mr. Richards takes sharp issue, employing Professor Lowes as a springboard into his argument for the reinstatement of the validity of Coleridge's differentiation between the two "powers." In the course of this argument he makes use of the experimental "laboratory" method for which his classes at Cambridge (England) are famous; but limitations of space compel him to be content with but few specific examples, and the reader would do well to have at hand Mr. Richards's "Practical Criticism," in which his theories receive practical and extended application. Without some such illustrative examples the course of a difficult argument may seem obscure.

It is impossible within the limits of a brief review to condense thought that is in this monograph set forth in already severely condensed form. There is but room to commend the admirable chapters on "The Sense of Musical Delight," "The Wind Harp," and "The Boundaries of the Mythical," and to express one's satisfaction with those highly controversial passages in which Professor Richards turns the guns of his analytic upon Mr. T. S. Eliot, Mr. A. E. Housman and other critics, not excluding Coleridge himself (in a paragraph in which he analyzes Coleridge's criticism of Wordsworth's greatest "Ode").

In the end Mr. Richards does not win our unqualified confidence in his method. There remains an uneasy doubt as to the possibilities of "semasiology"; and these readers may feel that he is too firmly committed to the theories of Mr. C. K. Ogden. But even those who remain most doubtful will gladly admit that their awareness of poetic significance has been extended and sharpened by their experiences on the way along which Mr. Richards has led them. S. C. C.

Facets of the Diamond City

ONE of the most misunderstood cities in Europe is Amsterdam. For some reason or other this bright capital of the cut diamond has failed to make a vivid impression on the consciousness of the tourist world, yet it has an extraordinary beauty and variety all its own.

I confess that I was greatly surprised when I heard an intelligent Scottish lady, a collector and connoisseur of art, express herself as being thrilled through and through by Amsterdam. She went there and still goes there as often as she can to bask in its gracious loveliness. I thought at first that she was joking, but she and subsequently others, have opened my eyes.

"Sunday Morning Amsterdam." From a Water Color by Kay Peterson. Courtesy of Doll & Richards.

To be sure, Amsterdam has no outstanding churches or public buildings, nor even any single structure that acts as a magnet to the romantic alien but it does have a great deal of that certain something which is charm, and it has almost as many facets as one of the brilliants cut by the celebrated house of Asscher.

To sense the charm of Amsterdam one need only escape the crowded Kalverstraat or Rembrandtsplein and stroll along one of its quiet six-jointed grachts. The ensemble of the Heerengracht, for instance, is ancient, aristocratic, glorious. In the center is the broad canal, flanked on either side by a tree-shaded quay. No two houses are quite alike but almost every one is a gem. They lean forward for the most part, and there is no very good explanation for this. Some say they were so built to keep the rain off, others that it was to make them look taller.

The prosaic ones say the foundations settled, but it is peculiar that they should have nearly always settled forward. My own explanation, which is hardly worse than the others, is that since the three top floors of every dwelling constituted a warehouse the forward tilt made it easier to raise bulky loads from the ground without scraping the front of the house.

* * *

Every house in the old city is of a particular width, either seven meters, fourteen meters or twenty-one meters, according to whether the builder of it owned one, two or three lots. But the heights and materials and designs are incredibly various. Think of any street in London's Bloomsbury and the exact opposite of this is any old gracht in Amsterdam.

Bloomsbury goes in for quantity production in design. Amsterdam goes in, or went in, for rugged individualism. The houses of hand-made brick, weathered and softened by age, contrast with the lighter charm of limestone. Rounded flamboyant tops contrast with angular and sunbonnet tops. All are gracious and appealing.

A young man named Six, loving all this with discrimination and intelligence, made me really love what the Scottish lady had made me admit. He walked with me along one gracht after another to the Thorbeckeplein which boasts the three-star gracht view of all Amsterdam. He showed me an imposing "three-lot" house on Kloveniersburgwal belonging formerly to one Tripp, whose coachman murmured enviously that he would be well content with a house as wide as the front door of his master's house. The master, hearing of this remark, promptly built for his coachman a house exactly the width of his door. This house, as slender as a hop pole, still stands 'cross-gracht from the Tripp mansion.

Mr. Six, since I have named him, is a tenth generation descendant of that Burgomaster Jan Six whom Rembrandt painted in one of his finest achievements of portraiture. And he is an eleventh generation descendant of Nicholas Tulp the surgeon of the celebrated "Anatomy Lesson." The Six home is filled with Rembrandts, and more than the Rijksmuseum or any great picture gallery, brings one into the presence of the master of masters.

Rembrandt van Rijn is of the very fiber of Amsterdam. One sees him here in triumph with many orders and many pupils. One sees him happy with Saskia, his wife. One sees adversity, poverty, bankruptcy overtake him. And finally one sees, in the Rijksmuseum, Rembrandt's own photograph-in-oils by himself, made shortly before his brush was laid aside forever.

Amsterdam without Rembrandt is inconceivable, like Paris without Napoleon. But what a difference in the legacies these two men left!

* * *

The diamonds of the diamond city are by no means its least interesting facet, and a trip through one of the great cutting establishments is a sheer fascination. As a note of encouragement to Americans and the New Deal it is pleasant to learn that business is better with the diamond cutters. One of Asscher's officials told me that business "is not bad, not bad at all," and that employment is nearer to the normal figure of 700 than it has been in a long time. Since America is by very far the best customer of Amsterdam's diamond cutters it would seem to argue that we are not so discouraged as we proclaim. Discouragement does not spur the diamond trade.

In the Asscher works diamonds are everywhere and none is ever stolen. The foreman of a room of cutters receives a hundred rough stones at a time and deals out ten to each of his men. Each man saws his ten into twenty and eventually two hundred beautiful cut stones are returned to the safes of Asscher.

One cannot, in a few brisk sentences, establish the manifold charm of Amsterdam. The visitor who disengages himself from prejudice will surely find it for himself, perhaps in a gondola ride on the Amstel River, perhaps in the Concertgebouw under Willem Mengelberg's magic baton, perhaps in uncharted meanderings along chance-chosen grachts or automobile rides through ultra-modern suburbs, perhaps in a visit to the flower auctions of Aalsmeer. Amsterdam is, at any rate, a city of mellow graces, of varied attainments and of high aristocracy. The Scottish lady was right. Mr. Six was right. And, however tardily, *I* am right. S. A. C.

Mussolini and the Bible—Women Leaders

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mussolini is quoted as saying: "War alone brings up to its highest tension all human energy and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have the courage to meet it."

The ridiculous fallacy that war and training for war make for courage or bravery or "nobility" or any good human characteristic is convincingly shown in the Old Testament story of David's easy conquest over the militant Goliath.

Christ Jesus, the bravest and noblest man who ever lived on this plane of existence, told one of his followers, who would have fought in his defense, "Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword. Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels? But how then shall the scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?"

Christianity, with its two great commands, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind" and "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," has the opportunity now and forever to prove the truth of Paul's words: "For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh: (for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds;) casting down imaginations and every nigh thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

Thus might Christians reply to the Fascist statement. LUCY DUNCAN HALL

Sebring, Fla.

Advertising "Sequoia"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Sequoia," a film running currently in Boston and doubtless in many other cities, tells the tale of a little fawn and puma cub growing up together. It is an eloquent plea for kindness to animals as well as a proof of what loving understanding of animals will bring out in them. It is a rebuke to hunting and to the exploitation of wild creatures.

But on leaving the theater I was grieved and shocked to see before the box office a wagon containing several wild animals in small, cramped cages—among them a lovely deer. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's rather inconsistent way of advertising "Sequoia."

As one of many, I would like to register a deep protest against such cruel and unnecessary exhibitionism. Surely the good "Sequoia" could do is brutally interfered with by such an evidence of man's inhumanity to wild creatures. ELIZABETH YATES MCGREAL

Brookline, Mass.

Women Leaders

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor recently Wickham Steed commented upon the "leaderlessness" of the world, and attributed the chaos which confronts every nation—more or less—to this situation. Generally speaking, he was referring to a lack of men leaders. This being the case surely there was never a better time for us women to come forward and see if we can help supply this lack. It is debatable whether women's leadership has kept pace with the widespread growth of the feminist movement.

The woman leader must have great courage, vision—but without being visionary—and unquenchable energy. All of these; and in addition a specialized education, if possible.

She will need to learn at the outset to concentrate and co-ordinate her efforts toward the achievement of a single purpose—remembering the old adage about scattering your fire. She must know when to compromise on matters of policy, but must avoid straddling on vital questions of conscience, simply to go along with the herd, for nothing will so quickly alienate and disillusion her public. Recently, several outstanding women in politics have "straddled" on vital issues, and were promptly relegated to the rolls of unemployed politicians.

To be sure, men might have done the same, as they have countless times in the past, without causing the lifting of an eyebrow. But with women it is different—it must be different.

She will avoid personal habits that affect her womanliness. She needs to be well-dressed, but should avoid mannish effects. Her best chances of success lie along lines of feminine endeavor. She remembers not to do all the talking; and never trades on the fact of being a woman, to gain unfair advantage. She must be able to balance fact against aggressiveness when dealing with both sexes; and lean on intuition to tell her when to co-operate with men and when to compete with them.

And, finally, nothing will do more to make her a power among women—and men—than a reputation for being absolutely fair.

New Orleans, La. SYLVIA F. METCALF.

Detouring De Luxe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a motorist who has long suffered in attempting to find his way through the mazes of America's hard-surfaced civilization, I should like to extend a 50-mile-an-hour vote of thanks to the city of Lawrence.

Now I am not quite sure just where Lawrence is. I went through it en route from Boston, which is in Massachusetts, to Dover, which are both in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The important point about Lawrence is that one of its bridges is impassable. Maybe it is broken down. Maybe they are building a new one. Maybe the police are only practicing putting up detour signs. I did not stop to inquire. But my carburetor waxed warm and enthusiastic over the manner in which those detour signs had been erected. Here at last was someone who understood the plight of the out-of-town driver who doesn't know one street name from another, and, with no offense intended to Lawrence, really doesn't care.

The detour signs are huge things. They must be almost eight feet square. The arrows are black and you can tell which way they point. The words are legible. The signs are numerous. Instead of nearly running into fireboxes while you are driving and trying to find which way to turn a corner, you can relax, you can even smile, and you can pick the way through the mazes of Lawrence streets—simply because someone has had some imagination!

They are not ordinary signs. They don't just say "Detour." But each one tells what the next move is to be with some such legend as "Detour, Then Take Next Left." And the farther you go the better they get. The last one is as nearly perfect as anything dare be in an automotive world. It simply reads "Straight Ahead and Follow the Car Tracks."

Detroit and Points East. OTTO LETOUR

The Wide Horizon

To an Ill Wind

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

DESPITE the risk of being called a Pollyanna — which is a risk this writer is never ashamed of taking —it is time somebody pointed out the very considerable possibilities of better American-Japanese relations which the week's events have brought.

What did Washington do?

1. It spurned co-operation with the world's organized peace machinery by rejecting the World Court.

2. It forsook immediate possibilities of a debt and trade agreement with Soviet Russia, thus ending the prospect of an entente which had hovered in the air since the Litvinoff-Roosevelt recognition talks.

Now the United States' closest post-Versailles relations with other nations came in 1931-32, during the Manchurian crisis. It was, indeed, tenseness of relations with Tokyo which drove the United States to Geneva. And, in turn, drove Japan out of the League of Nations.

In Japan's eyes any closer relationship between the United States and the League would seem to be a hostile friendship, and joining the World Court had illogically come to symbolize a closer link with the European political machine. When Washington deliberately withdraws from potential European or Asiatic allies, deliberately refuses to bolster up the shaky machine for peace, it should certainly seem to Japan that Uncle Sam was distinctly less disturbing.

* * *

But the breach between Soviet Russia and the United States was of far greater interest to Japan. Here was something practical. Tokyo's preying fear for years has been that a close business tie-up would take place between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A.

American capitalization of a Soviet industrial plant was regarded as a direct menace. Slowly, gradually, Tokyo feared the United States would build up a commercial stake in Russia, a stake which would draw America in on the Russian side in the event of trouble at Vladivostok. That danger, for the immediate future at least, seems definitely at an end.

Indeed, Russia's best big friend is now France, and with the newly forged Franco-British relationship London should be more cordial to Moscow. The Soviet, in short, has turned westward. Japan, whose former bid had been for British or French support, finds its diplomacy turned by the able Litvinoff strategy. Moreover, Japan's naval claims grow no more popular in Britain as the weeks go by. And Japan's adventures in China as well as on the high seas become increasingly alarming to British eyes.

* * *

Thus two things have happened. The United States has cut itself loose from potential diplomatic support, Russia has gained new diplomatic support. The inevitable result is that the United States is less of a threat to Japanese policy. There are, of course, counter-balancing factors like the $1,000,000,000 military budget in the United States, the aircraft program, and the considerable likelihood that the American military hold on the Philippines will grow stronger instead of weaker as the advantages of complete independence grow less in Philippine eyes. There are, moreover, the constant and asinine pin pricks which rash Americans give—the frequent references to Japan as a potential enemy, the irritating spy scares, the periodic press interviews of this or that admiral relative to the coming Pacific maneuvers.

But the military budget is reputed to be a sort of language which military men in all countries understand, and Japanese opinion surely must regard prospective independence of the Philippines more as a trouble-making and uncertain factor than as an opportunity.

On balance, therefore, the chance evidently has arrived to improve American-Japanese relations measurably. President Roosevelt, who was wooed diplomatically by Japan for his first year of office, should be aware of the opening. But there are so many domestic issues!

* * *

And, indeed, rejection of the World Court was in a sense a command to the Administration to get on with recovery. To which task, in case you hadn't noticed, the Administration has really been devoting itself with a new type of zeal. Secretary Roper's committee of businessmen has been sitting at Washington, talking turkey and getting a very satisfying sense of power. President Roosevelt and Donald Richberg and Clay Williams have been running NRA largely to the tune of the industrialists: witness the automobile code extension, the concession to newspaper publishers, and the growing resentment of labor.

The economic security program is as conservative as such a program could well be. The $4,800,000,000 does after all seem more attractive to business than a congressional pork barrel of vast proportions. And the chief anti-Administration thunder comes increasingly from the Left, where the Longs and Coughlins, and Townsends are demanding that President Roosevelt speed up the task of making "every man a king."

Meanwhile, as one writer says, the Administration emulates Mr. Micawber—newly introduced to the American public by Mr. W. C. Fields—and waits for something to turn up.